The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,057 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
*†KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	26th July.
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*†PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3341	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*†CARTHAGE	3013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3033	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "
*†MASSILIA	4393	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*†VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked † proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July.
BRINDISI	3342	550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	3944	500	C. H. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2084	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800 ....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800 ....20th Aug.	18th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800 ....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4 000	11th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	to sail.
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	Capt. J. Craig	4th Aug.

Passengers by s. s. Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 21st, 1887. Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 25, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS ! ! !

TREACHER & Co. have received their New Stock of LADIES' and GENT'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, all manufactured from the best quality, Spitalfields Silk, on Guaranteed Paragon Frames.

LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Assorted Natural Sticks, with and without Silver or Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

LADIES' BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS.—Ebony Sticks, each Rs. 17, nett.

GENT'S BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Choice Natural Sticks, with and without Silver and Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

GENT'S BEST BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Selected Natural Sticks, with horn Crooks and Silver Mounts, each Rs. 20, nett.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS.

White lined Blue.
White lined Green.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 3-4, nett.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS.

White lined White
White lined Blue.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 4 nett.

CARRIAGE OR GIG UMBRELLAS.—Heavy Alpacca, whalebone ribs, &c., Rs. 10 and Rs. 16, each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DESSERT SERVICES.

A CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the newest patterns, hand-painted design, &c.

Each set consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

			Rs.
No. 6452	Set	White China, with groups of Flowers.	16
" 6199	"	do. with flower sprays	18
" 6364	"	Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat	25
" 6734	"	Earthenware, Ivory, birds on branches	27
" 6433	"	China, Cream tint, with flower design.	30
" 6498	"	" Cream and Chocolat border, flower design	40
" 6516	"	" Chocolat tint and neat flower design	60
" 5580	"	Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
" 7012	"	Fine English China, Registered "Briar" design, beautifully tinted	65
" 8348	"	" with Flower design	75
" 5375	"	" Turquoise Border, hand-painted design	85
" 8311	"	" "Crinkle" pattern, beautifully tinted and new style, oval comports	90
" 5529	"	" Pink and Gold, very chaste design	95
" 1471	"	" Hand-painted Flowers, very rich and handsome	100
Real Crown Derby Ware, very rich pattern			160

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 43, New Foras Road, Byculla.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid. Rs. a. p.	To any Railway Station in India. Nett paid. For a 25 lb. box. Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE, BERENAG, KUMAON.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	0 0 0	24 0 0
	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ALMORA, KUMAON.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS : CASH WITH ORDER.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice	6 8 0	25 0 0
	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS : THE PROPRIETOR, BERENAG TEA Co., BERENAG P O. KUMAON.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, All charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12	Cash prices.	Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109 0		Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	" 140 0	"	" 62 12
Engraved Star	" 149 8	"	" 67 8
Cut Iced Loops and Balls Pattern	" 191 0	"	" 84 12
Extra Thin Plain Straw Stem Pattern	" 154 0	"	" 65 0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 103-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
Do. do. with Gilt Lines	" 154-8	Maroon Lines	" 96- 8.
Blue Line	" 89-4	Gilt Lines	" 171- 8.

BEST STONEWARE BREAKFAST SERVICES,

Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates, 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes ; 1 each Butter Pot and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VINO DA TAVOLO

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c. MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowkas.
Dammer
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets,
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharan" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths.
Cretonnes.
Fancy Prints.
} In neat designs and colours.
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Puttles or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

PHILLIPS' FOR DELICACIES

For Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass-plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... " 1,350

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED. BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56" 58"
Rs. 36 38 40 42 44 46
Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 28 30 32 34 36
Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14
Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13 0.
Do. do. do. Gig Aprons, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 29th August next, at 6-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

26th July, 1887.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 28th inst. to 3rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.

Rampart Row, July 22nd, 1887.

THE ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (for the Education of Women), Egham, Surrey, England. Principal—Miss BISHOP (at present Head Mistress of the Oxford High School).

The COLLEGE will OPEN on October 4th, 1887. The charge for board, lodging, and tuition will be £30 a term (11 weeks). The curriculum will prepare for the London University Degrees and for the Oxford Honour Examinations. Candidates for admission must be over 17 years of age, and must pass an Entrance Examination, unless they have already passed an Examination accepted as equivalent. Fifteen Scholarships of £50 a year each, tenable for three years, will be awarded on the results of the first Entrance Examination, to be held on August 4th and 5th.

For further information apply to the Secretary,

J. L. CLIFFORD-SMITH, Secretary,
Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, England.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Fund will be held at the Office of the Association, 22, Forbes Street, at 8 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August 1887, to receive the resignation of the Trustees now in Office, who cannot spare time for the management of the Fund; and to appoint other Trustees in their place.

By Order of the Trustees,
C. W. D'GAMA,
Pro. tem. Secretary,
Death Benefit Fund.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week,
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties,
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively,
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively,
Share List and Rates of Exchange,
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
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Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

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Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the late Captain E. G. REILLY, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, will submit the same to the Undersigned on or before the 29th August, 1887, after which no Claims will be attended to.

JAMES GRANT, Major,
17th Regiment Bombay Infantry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

CASTOR CAKE—BONES.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplies of CASTOR SEED CAKE and RAW BONES, delivered over-side Native Craft in Calicut Roads, on opening of coming Shipping Season.

PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 13th July, 1887.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL.

MR. JACKSON, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the liberal support he has received at their hands for the past 10 years, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his FAMILY HOTEL to a healthily situated and commodious Bungalow more suited in every way to meet the requirements of Travellers and Residents, being replete with Home Comforts. It is near to the Railway Station than his late premises and adjoins "Jackson's Cash Stores" and the Dopy. Assist. Adjt. Gen'l's Office.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Maraton Remedy Co., 323, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 2-12 „
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By Order of the Directors,
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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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THE
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Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co.,
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman's having surreptitiously obtained the secret was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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Name _____
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SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

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Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz. Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 „ „

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries, which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shaken constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or staking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, those in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most intricate cases. By their use thousands annually are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affection, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore confidence to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, or any poisonous ingredient; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dimness of sight, loss of appetite, lowness or spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unequalled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, invigorate the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' pills bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER De Roos, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADAN & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; P. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; R. A. GRIMM & Co., Bombay; BARNIE & Sons, Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; ATKIN, Allahabad; R. G. MATHEWS, Medical Agency, Agra; MOODY, Agra; MOODY SONS and LAZE SONS, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta; MARTYN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOOPER & Co., Umballa; MARTYN & Co., and HUNTER & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages at the above-mentioned prices. Several persons are possibly deceived and apt to be induced into buying so-called "Genuine Pills" of De Roos' Pills, but in every case especially to ask for and accept no other pills but Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUN

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cathay (s), from London; Co. of York (s), Liverpool; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; and Victoria (s), Middlesbro'.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Khiva (s), China.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—White—Mr. Craigie (captain), Major Rochfort, Messrs. Warner and Armstrong and Capt. Fenton *vs.* Stripes—Mr. Summer (captain), Messrs. Sladen, Murray and Ker. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Highfield and Venetia and the s.s. County of York and Cathay entered on the 24th and 25th, respectively, and the s.s. Ganges and Khiva left the dock on the 24th and 25th respectively.

LEGAL.—Mr. Ernest J. Soares, B.A., LL.B., late of Cambridge, of St. Olaves Blewdell Sands, and a member of the Law Students' Association of Liverpool, has passed successfully the final examinations of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom. His articles with Messrs. Layton and Street, solicitors, Liverpool, will not expire for another four months.

DEATH FROM DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue touching the death of Hurriwullub Shivram, aged 45 years. Deceased, it was stated, was much addicted to drink. On the day of his death he returned home drunk, and asked for water. It was given him, but he immediately fell on the floor. Attempts were made to restore him, but he died shortly afterwards. A verdict was recorded that death was the result of excessive drinking.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Coverjee Ludha, a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two year's rigorous imprisonment. Deceased was repeatedly in the Jail Hospital suffering from abscesses causing general emaciation. Dr. G. Y. Hunter, the surgeon in charge of H. M's. House of Correction, was of opinion that the cause of death was blood poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bander this evening, commence at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Irish Emigrant.....Arr. M. Curry.
Selection	Manteaux Noirs.....Bucalossi.
Valse	La Berceuse.....Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Gwendoline.....Neilson.
Galop	La Fanfare .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FORT POLICE COURT.—The Chief Presidency Magistrates' Court was removed yesterday from the third floor of the Fort Police Court building to the first floor, to where the Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrate's Courts had his office, and the office of the Chief Clerk is now on the third floor of the building in the room vacated by Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

SHEEP STEALING.—Anajee Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a goat, valued at Rs. 9-8, the property of Ranco Khundoo, a rekiah driver. The goat was tied up in complainant's stable at Sindee Gully, and was safe there at 1 p.m. on Sunday. Half an hour later it was missing, and complainant went in search of it. A 3 p.m., the accused was arrested by the police with the goat in his possession offering it for sale at Trimbuck Purandram Street. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A LASCAR.—Inspector Killeen, in charge of the Government Dockyard, yesterday charged a lascar named Shaik Mahomed Mokree, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing forty pieces of brass cuttings, valued at Rs. 2-4, the property of Government. The prisoner, who was an old Government employe with service extending over 23 years, was sent to work on Saturday morning on board the Indian Government steamer Canning, and on leaving the vessel, the property was found concealed in his clothing. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced him to 15 days' imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Luximon Mahadoo, a cart driver in the service of a brickmaker named Triomdass Ragoojee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a cart-load of bricks, 334 in number, and valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of his master. The accused was entrusted with the bricks in question on Friday, the 15th instant, to convey them to one Premchund Raja at Coombarwara. Instead of so doing the accused sold the bricks to one Namdew Bhajoo, a bricklayer at Camatteepoora, for Rs. 3-5, and appropriated the amount to his own use. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CELEBRATED TREE.—An accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, happened on Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. Crowe, the District Judge of Poona. A large peepul tree of great age, beneath the foot of which is situated a Hindu temple, fell with a loud crash, smashing the out-houses, servants' quarters and godowns. Fortunately none of the servants happened to be under it at the time. The tree is one which has obtained an historical renown. It was in existence when the Residence was built by Sir Charles Malet in 1792. Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident at Poona at the Court of the Peishwa, writing at the Sangum in A. D. 1816 to Lady Keith, giving a description of his house and its surrounding, says—"My room is filled with the smoke of incense burnt before a Hindoo god not ten yards from my house, where troops of women come, with music playing before them to hang garlands, to sacrifice sheep and to cut off their own hair which they have vowed to the divinity." The temple is still kept up, and from time to time devotees of Janai gather in numbers to sacrifice sheep or fulfil in some other manner the vows they may have made to their deity.—*Deccan Herald.*

UTTERING A MARWAREE.—Bapoolal Manvedas, Mohunchand Jaitha and two others were charged before Mr. Hamilton with cheating a Marwaree named Gaina. A few days ago, all the accused went to the shop of the Marwaree, who is a dealer in German-silver ware, and told him to weigh out some of these articles in three different lots. Having agreed as to the price, Rs. 121, they asked Gaina to accompany them to their house for the money. He went upstairs into a house with Mohunchand, whose accomplices elected to stay downstairs. Mohunchand went with the Marwaree into a room, and asking him to sit there, went out saying that he would return presently with the money. The Marwaree waited there till 7 in the evening, but the accused did not turn up. He then went to his shop and gave information to the police, who apprehended the prisoners under warrants. Two of the accused were discharged in the course of the inquiry for want of evidence, while the remaining two told the Magistrate yesterday that they had compromised with the complainant, who now wished to withdraw the charge. The Magistrate said that this was not a compoundable offence, and that the guilt of the prisoners having been established on the evidence which had thus far been recorded in the case, he would sentence each of them to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STABBING A POLICE OFFICER.—Constable Nelmes placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, a sailor lad named Andrew Anderson on a double charge of theft and assault. The story of the prosecution was that on Sunday evening the accused went into the Y. M. C. Association's rooms at the Prince's Dock, and asked for a cup of tea. While the servant was preparing it, the accused took out a cash box from a drawer and was trying to make away with it. But on the servant calling out to him, he threw down the box and ran away. A Mahomedan police constable went in pursuit of him, but when he came close up to him, the prisoner threw him down and ran on. The policeman got up and again gave chase, and when he came once more to close quarters, the sailor drew out a penknife and inflicted some slight wounds on the constable's hands. Some of his fellow-seamen attempted to screen the sailor from the police, but he was eventually arrested by Mr. Nelmes. The defence set up by the prisoner was that he had never stabbed the police sepoy with a knife, and that the charge of theft had been got up against him by the servant in the coffee house, because he wanted to swindle him of his money, instead of charging a fair price for a cup of tea and a cake that he had taken. The unsupported story of the accused was rejected by the Court, and the Magistrate, having found the prisoner guilty, sentenced him to 15 days' imprisonment on the charge of theft, and a week more for assaulting the policeman.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, when the Hon. J. B. Naylor had concluded his speech on introducing the Bombay Municipal Bill, a discussion ensued, which is reported below:—

The Hon. K. T. Telang: Your Excellency,—The Bill is of such great importance not only to the City of Bombay, but to the whole Presidency, that I trust I may be allowed to say a few words, even at this stage—rather as to its general principle than as to the details which can scarcely be discussed in this stage. It is satisfactory, after hearing the statements of the honourable member in charge of the Bill, to think that there is at least a common platform for those who like myself are interested in the advance of popular government, and the honourable gentleman who seems to agree with them, and as to the success which the application of that principle is likely to achieve. At the same time I must confess that I find it impossible to see how this Bill, in the manner in which it has been framed, can harmonise with the views I entertain concerning the success of Municipal government, and the views which the honourable gentleman has expressed on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of the Government. Looking at the Bill as a whole, I consider to be a retrograde measure—so retrograde indeed, that if I had to vote and take my choice between this Bill and the old law, I say I would give my voice in favour of the law as it at present exists with all its anomalies, lax phraseology, and confliction of jurisdictions. But having regard to what the hon. member has said, and what we believe as to the intentions of Government in this matter, I think it still possible in the later stages of the Bill that improvements may be made which will make it more acceptable, not only to myself, but also to those who agree with me, and they are many. I am a constituent of Bombay, and that being so, I shall not vote against the first reading of the Bill, but ask leave to point out the general features of the Bill to which I am inclined to take objection. It will be convenient to take them in the order in which they occur in the Bill. On chapter 2, refering to the Constitution, I will only say a few words. I am prepared to take upon myself the responsibility as one of the members of the Corporation, who have rejected the proposal which was imbued in the draft of the Bill, which was at first published, and to which Mr. Naylor referred, by which the Council was to be made the executive to act with the Municipal Commissioner, when that proposal was made in the Corporation I strongly opposed it. I am still of opinion that our position was well founded, and having regard to the circumstances of Bombay and its society as at present constituted, I am convinced that a provision of this sort cannot possibly work. I say it would prove an obstruction in the way of proper executive action, and be a perfect sham and a delusion, preventing responsibility being imposed upon the person upon whom it ought to be imposed. As the matter is not before the Council, I will not deal further with this at present. But matters which seem to me to call for criticism I would like to say a word on. First, I should like to say I entirely approve to the addition to the constituency by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the University of Bombay I am sorry to see from the public prints there has been a disposition to withdraw from this. I think the opposition is ill-advised, and section 5 I am inclined to approve. But in regard to the other portion of section 5, making the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay one of the members of the Corporation, I must confess I take a different view from that of the framers of the Bill. It seems to me that no reason has been shown, and none can be, why the position of the Municipal Commissioner should be altered from what it is at present. It always strikes me that whatever proposal he may bring forth having to be sanctioned by the Corporation, and it is absurd to make the head of the Executive an integral member of that body, and antagonistic to the principle which ought to rule us. I have more than once had a conversation with the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, to whose ability I am most anxious to add my tribute. I have heard from him his reasons why this should be so, but never satisfactorily. One reason was because his attendance was necessary. It was necessary that he should guide the Corporation and Council, but I do not know that making him a member of these bodies will secure his attendance more regularly than will his interest in his work. It does not secure the regular attendance of members. I can speak to that personally, for my attendance has been as irregular that I am afraid I should be considered under section 49. Therefore it seems to me that the principle is wrong. Besides it makes the head of the Executive a member of what should be a purely deliberative body. We do not know what the result might be or what his attendance. When the Act of 1865 was passed, the matter was fully gone into, and the provision as it at present exists was approved. I have stated before that I do not consider myself bound by what the Council has done on previous occasions, and there is no necessity for us to accept what was done by our predecessors. But the arrangement made in 1865 has acted satisfactorily. It was arrived at after full discussion, is not unjust or unfair, and I don't think we are justified in disturbing an arrangement which has worked so well. That is the first change. It is one which the Corporation has not asked for, but has distinctly rejected in its communication with Government. If we are to be guided by those who have the experience in Municipal matters, we must not accept this. My honourable friend, Mr. Pherozeshah, entirely agrees with me. Having mentioned him I may say I have been in communication with him about this Bill. He regrets his inability to be present in Council upon this occasion. But he holds pretty much the same opinion as I hold upon this subject. I withhold any observations upon many of the sections in this chapter, for they are matters of detail on which I think I have something to suggest in answer when they shall be put forward on another occasion. But there is another matter which I shall most strongly oppose—section 37 "(*p*) providing that if the Commissioner shall at any time, before any business or proposition is finally disposed of at a meeting, certify to the presiding authority of such meeting that the said business or proposition is of special importance, it shall not be competent to the said meeting, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*f*), to dispose of the same unless at least twenty-five members of the Corporation, including that of the presiding authority, are present during such time, or the said business or transaction is finally disposed of." I cannot consent to this power being given the Commissioner. It comes to this, that the Corporation is not to be trusted to decide whether a matter is so important as that it should not be disposed of by a number of members then present, though the Commissioner is to be trusted. There is no ground for such a want of confidence in the Corporation, or for reposing in the Commissioner such unlimited trust. If this proposition is carried we shall have such a scene as the Municipal Commissioner sending members about their business, although they may have attended the meeting at considerable personal inconvenience. Such a proposition is not to be tolerated. It reminds me of Cromwell sending about their business the Commoners of Great Britain. I can consent to no such proposition which would place the Municipal Commissioner over the heads of the members of the Corporation. Another point in chapter 2 as a matter of detail but, one which I am apt to consider of so much importance that I would like to refer to it. This is with regard to section 41 about the grants-in-aid, the educational question. Clause 2 of 41 provides that "a school's committee may be appointed under this section to administer the school fund, as defined in section 120, to manage and provide for maintaining and suitably accommodating primary schools which vest in the Corporation or partly in Government, and for affording aid in accordance with the Government grant-in-aid rules from time to time in force to private primary schools, and for the promotion of primary education generally." I don't know whether I am wrong or right, but I think grants-in-aid are by no means the *ne plus ultra*. We may be able to suggest any arrangement, but I do not say whether the Corporation should be bound by rules which Government may have made in that matter. This too betokens a want of confidence. We cannot get Government to see as we do, but if we do not prove to them that our rules are satisfactory I don't see we should be bound by these. In the same chapter comes a provision about the appointment of a deputy. That is a matter which should be left to the Corporation. I have no objection to it being so subject to the sanction of Council any more than the appointment of a health officer. This provision is objectionable in not giving the Corporation the power it ought to possess. The appointment of a Municipal Commissioner is a matter which should be left entirely in the hands of the Corporation. I would like now just to say a word on section 58 regarding the Commissioner serving as an additional member of this Council and serving on committees. This provision or group of provisions is entirely objectionable. It is admitted that the Commissioner has too much work to do. Yet we give him very much more, and when he is a paid officer of the Municipality of Bombay, we give him work of the presidency. I do not propose to say anything more about this at present, but it seems to me it requires more justification than we have already got. Next I come to the most important point, section 62 in chapter 3, obligatory and discretionary duties of the Corporation. We have heard a large number of matters mentioned as incumbent upon the Corporation. Now in the first place it says that they shall be bound to make provision for each of the following matters. It leaves open the question as to who shall judge of the important matters And here you find in the enumeration various matters which are dealt with specifically in their places—construction and maintenance of drains and so forth; this is incumbent upon them, but when you come to look at the previous chapter you find the whole power is given to the Municipal Commissioner. It seems altogether impossible to understand such a provision. Section 219, about drains, is a matter dealt with in 62, yet all drains belonging to the Corporation shall be under the control of the Commissioner. In fact it is the Commissioner who does the whole business, and yet by section 62 it is one of the matters which is incumbent upon the Corporation. I find it is impossible for me to harmonise 219 and 62. And be it remembered that the Corporation having requested a change, a change has been made in the wrong direction. There are many other observations which might be made upon other matters in this chapter of the construction and management of works and provision of water. Under the old law the matters were left to the Corporation, but now it is the Commissioner throughout. For anything the Corporation may say, he may do as he pleases. A similar observation applies to matters contained in clause (*b*) and then in (*c*) of section 65. Here a similar note is blown. In particular the Commissioner shall "(*b*) prescribe the duties of and exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all Municipal officers and servants and subject to the regulations at any time being in force under section 81, all questions relating to the service of the said officers and servants, and their pay, privileges and allowances; (*c*) in any emergency exercise, with the consent of the Town Council, any power conferred by this Act on any of the bodies aforesaid, reporting to such body, when he has done so, the action which he has taken and his reason for taking it in each case." The result is that the one Municipal authority whose powers are indefinite is the Municipal Commissioner, whose powers should be strictly defined. The power of the Corporation is entirely restricted. This measure does not solve the problem. I may remark in passing that not only are the Corporation and Town Council limited in their powers, but under the operation of the present Bill the Health Officer is put on a much lower footing than he was under the old law. Under it he had power in regard to special cases, but in the Municipal Commissioner is absorbed all power. The Health Officer is given the go-by. This is a matter which will also have to be dealt with before the Bill becomes law. I pass over the intermediate chapters to section 135, which is remarkable, as it deals with a question about which there has been some considerable feeling in the Corporation and outside recently. Comparing 135 with 30 of the present Act, we find that under the latter the Town Council has power to ask for all Municipal records. Under 135 we read for this purpose the Town Council shall have access to all the Municipal accounts and to all correspondence relating thereto. So it appears that with regard to that the Council is not in so good a position. I don't say the questions of the Corporation in this respects are ever very difficult; there are difficulties to be dealt with, but I am not clear that this is the mode in which these difficulties should be dealt with. It seems the Commissioner is to have charge of the records, and they shall not be admissible to any member of the Corporation, and next you get a provision about the appointment of Municipal auditors. This power Government is taking to itself, and as Corporation auditors they are no longer to be recorded. What advantage is to be derived from this I do not know. If the proposal is to give the Corporation their auditors and to make our accounts free of charge, I can see some advantage to be gained. I do not see why the central Government should ask the Corporation to pay. The tendency of the section is to withdraw the responsibility from the Corporation which has not been asked. I will say nothing about other objections on this head at present. The framers of this Bill did not seem to have it present with them that it will deprive members of legal concessions which they enjoy. Those who like myself like to carry it into the new year will not care for this. The accounts must be made up to the 22nd December and the audit may start on the 5th January. The man who has the misfortune to be a Commissioner, or a member of the Corporation is much to be pitied. Section 330 and the following sections about buildings have, I believe, we are getting an autocratic Government run mad. The Commissioner has power to decide how I shall build my house—its shape, size, and materials, and after that whether I shall live in it or not. Autocratic Government could not be reduced to an absurdity more clearly when such interference was attempted by the proposed bye-laws. Considerable excitement was caused outside the Council as being in its conception an extremely satisfactory measure. Mr. Telang has criticised many of the provisions of the Bill, and as he himself states, this criticism would rather lead up to a vote against than in favour. But he has explained the grounds on which he agreed to vote for the first reading of the Bill. It seems to me impossible in a measure of this kind, having regard to the extreme difficulty to draw a hard and fast line between legislation and executive control, or to think anomalies in a measure of such magnitude. But I would unhesitatingly say that the powers proposed to be conferred upon the Commissioner is only such as is demanded under the existing condition of society in Bombay. We must consider what is likely to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and we must remember that the only consideration in this matter is not the education of local self-governors—a very limited number of citizens who form this body. They have during the past decade been undergoing a course of education at the cost of unobtrusive residents in Bombay. Mr. Telang and Mr. Pherozshah no doubt would admit there has been a great deal more talk than real work at meetings of the Corporation, and doubtless they themselves have often risen from a perusal of the debates of their body with a feeling more of weariness than edification. What strikes me is the object which Government has kept in view—what is for the best interest of Bombay as a city. All considerations of the development and expansion of local self-government though extremely weighty must be subordinated. That Government is anxious to help forward local self-government is testified by the suggestion of Mr. Ollivant which was offered to the Corporation. But that scheme which would have invested them with a very large measure in lieu of executive power, was rejected, and if there are any differences in this alternative scheme, it seems hardly to lie in the mouths of those who objected to Government giving them additional powers to object to what Government offers in the report of the Committee. Pages 107 and 178 the records of the Committee are extremely concise in their rejection, and they simply say that the Commissioner should be the executive officer of the Corporation. As an experiment I would have been inclined to support the scheme giving them executive power, but not without considerable misgivings. The reason is that the class of men who in England do this sort of work are not forthcoming in Bombay. In England there is a great class of burgesses, from professional or commercial work, burgesses who take a pleasure in doing the executive work without remuneration. But the inhabitants of Bombay generally are more indifferent. When Bombay can exist with a form of government such as obtain in English towns, then by all means let them be had, but they are yet far off this stage. To me who have no ambition or wish to serve upon the Corporation, this increase of the powers of the Municipal Commissioner is welcome, and I should be exceedingly sorry if before he could exercise his authority in closing my neighbours cesspool, he should have to consult a body of twelve. Even if there be some little anomaly—and I am not prepared to say there is not—the new law is decidedly an improvement on the old. It is within my experience that on many occasions under the existing powers of the Town Council we have headed to hamper the action of the Municipal Commissioner, at the same time that they have done good work. Progress should be Government's motto, not retrogression. The well-being and the sanitary condition of the town must not be sacrificed. I remember one instance in which the Town Council has exercised an adverse body-ship to the Commissioner. It would be of recent occurrence—in the case of the formation of the Ripon Road. Section 137 of the existing Municipal Act gives the Municipal Commissioner power to purchase for the purpose of constructing roads or streets, not only the land on which the road is to run, but with an adequate *entourage* to admit of the Municipal body disposing of it again for sites. The sale might thus produce sufficient to drain and metal the road if not wholly to construct. This might have been done in the case of the Ripon Road. In nine cases out of ten, Mr. Ollivant was prevented from doing so by the Town Council. An exception however occurred with one old woman, who complains she has been very unfairly dealt with, worse than her neighbours, by having her land taken, which in the case of others only so much as was wanted for the road had been taken. This is an instance which shows very great caution should be observed in giving the Corporation additional powers. It is useless to say that the Municipal Commissioner is not under control. By 355 he is liable to dismissal upon the vote of 45 out of 72 members, so that the capacity of the Bill is full. For disobedience or contumacy he may be dismissed. Mr. Telang's criticism of this section slightly recoils upon himself.

The Hon. Sir M. Melvill: It is a case of *quot homines tot sententiæ*. Mr. Telang describes this as a monstrous measure, and that if it were to be carried the Corporation and Town Council would cease to exist. He says too that if it is not radically altered he would have to move its rejection on the second reading. The Hon. the Advocate General says it is an excellent measure, though perhaps subject to alteration in detail, and hoped Mr. Pherozeshah's and Mr. Telang's views upon the subject will be met by what modifications may be made before the third reading. The chief objection taken by Mr. Telang is that it deprives the Corporation and the Town Council of power, and entails too much upon the Commissioner. I do not think that is so. The Municipal Corporation and the town Council have power to deal with questions in which the part of the Commissioner is very small indeed. No doubt the late Act provides that power and responsibility shall rest with the Municipal Commissioner. But it can be regarded wider than that. It requires that matters shall be with the sanction of the Town Council and Corporation. These restrictions seem to have been removed from the present Act. Of course it is open to consideration whether they shall not be so amended. The Municipal Commissioner in certain cases was obliged to consult the Health Officer. The Hon. K. T. Telang has taken objection also to the Commissioner being a member of the Town Council. Considering that he has to attend all meetings and the Corporation and Town Council, I do not see why it should be contrary to the principle any more than it is for the Home Secretary to be a member of Parliament.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: He had to be re-elected after his appointment.

Sir M. Melvill: Another objection was that the auditors should be appointed by Government. It is contrary to principle that the auditors should be appointed by the person whose work was to be audited. Another objection taken was that the Deputy Commissioner should be appointed by the Corporation and not by Government. I am sorry that Government does not desire this as a piece of patronage. Those who are called upon to take part in any function of appointing a person to public service, find it a very unpleasant task indeed. It has been said that if you have to make an appointment and have twelve candidates, you make eleven enemies and one ingrate. I am sure it is an unpleasant duty and is not desired by Government except with the best possible end in view.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: I do not suggest that Government wishes it as a piece of patronage.

The Hon. Sir M. Melvill: No, I do not say you do. It seems to me that the reason this is given to Government is because Government will be best aware who is or is not qualified for the post. It seems reasonable to appoint the person who is in training for it; and a still more important consideration seems to me to be that the appointment should be made by the authority which can most conveniently remove the person from office. It is clearly most important that he should work harmoniously with the Commissioner. But if he fail to do so, or to work harmoniously with the Corporation it is difficult to see what the Corporation could do. Of course it could dismiss him, but that is an extreme measure which could be deserved for any case of grave misconduct. The Municipal Commissioner might say he is a hardworking man, conscientious and so forth, but I cannot get on with him; he is wanting in tact or discretion, it would be perfectly easy for Government to transfer him to another appointment. It would be difficult for the Corporation to find a position for a man drawing twelve or fifteen hundred per month. I do not think it necessary at this stage of the Bill to make any further remarks; no doubt the details will be fully and carefully considered in Select Committee.

His Excellency: I wish only to make one observation, and I wish directly to refer to the last remark made in the interesting discourse of Mr. Telang. Mr. Telang there described the *beau idéal* of local self-Government, and he mentioned the standing committee's proposals and their rejection. Now whoever may be responsible for the fact that the *beau idéal* is not more a reality than the hon. member wishes it to be, it certainly is not the Government of Bombay. The hon. member who in a very able speech introduced this Bill mentioned there that a proposal was made to the Corporation to come very near the ideal as described by my honorable friend. That proposal was made by Government in real earnest, and I therefore wish to say as far as I am concerned that the desire that the experiment should be tried, and I may say on my part, perhaps it was the result of my not having been so long in the presidency as the Hon. the Advocate General. I made that proposal without any misgiving. I thought that what I read of the debates of the Town Council and Corporation showed that there were men to whom the interests of the town of Bombay might safely be entrusted with perfect freedom. I do not wish to go into the merits which led to the refusal of the offer of Government. Perhaps on that occasion, as on another occasion, Government was in advance of public opinion. *Timeo danaos et dona ferentes.* If that were so the hon. member cannot accuse Government of having, in the initial stages of this reform, been in the slightest degree retrograde. Quite the contrary has been proved. Government was progressive but the community was not prepared for local self-government. I am not going to say it was unwise of those who refused to give up the privilege. But after that refusal we should not be met with a taunt that we are inclined to introduce a retrograde measure. The explanation which the hon. member has given as to defective detail, none of them seem to me to be of paramount importance. Therefore I think that the conclusion he gave was rather pitched on a higher tone than the arguments in the body of the speech warranted. But in this case the eloquence often carries one further, than one wishes to go. So long as the Corporation and the Town Council have the confidence of the people, the Municipal Commissioner is so far under control that I do not think it is right to talk of the "autocrat" which this bill creates. It should not be forgotten that the Municipal Commissioner being an officer of Government is responsible to Government, and Government is just as directly interested in the welfare of Bombay and must remember that the only consideration in this matter is not the education of local self-governors—a very limited number of citizens who form this body. They have during the past decade been undergoing a course of education at the cost of unobtrusive residents in Bombay. Mr. Telang and Mr. Pherozshah no doubt would admit there has been a great deal more talk than real work at meetings of the Corporation, and doubtless they themselves have often risen from a perusal of the debates of their body with a feeling more of weariness than edification. What strikes me is the object which Government has kept in view—what is for the best interest of Bombay as a city. All considerations of the development and expansion of local self-government though extremely weighty must be subordinated. That Government is anxious to help forward local self-government is testified by the suggestion of Mr. Ollivant which was offered to the Corporation. But that scheme which would have invested them with a very large measure in lieu of executive power, was rejected, and if there are any differences in this alternative scheme, it seems hardly to lie in the mouths of those who objected to Government giving them additional powers to object to what Government offers in the report of the Committee. Pages 107 and 178 the records of the Committee are extremely concise in their rejection, and they simply say that the Commissioner should be the executive officer of the Corporation. As an experiment I would have been inclined to support the scheme giving them executive power, but not without considerable misgivings. The reason is that the class of men who in England do this sort of work are not forthcoming in Bombay. In England there is a great class of burgesses, from professional or commercial work, burgesses who take a pleasure in doing the executive work without remuneration. But the inhabitants of Bombay generally are more indifferent. When Bombay can exist with a form of government such as obtain in English towns, then by all means let them be had, but they are yet far off this stage. To me who have no ambition or wish to serve upon the Corporation, this increase of the powers of the Municipal Commissioner is welcome, and I should be exceedingly sorry if before he could exercise his authority in closing my neighbours cesspool, he should have to consult a body of twelve. Even if there be some little anomaly—and I am not prepared to say there is not—the new law is decidedly an improvement on the old. It is within my experience that on many occasions under the existing powers of the Town Council we have headed to hamper the action of the Municipal Commissioner, at the same time that they have done good work. Progress should be Government's motto, not retrogression. The well-being and the sanitary condition of the town must not be sacrificed. I remember one instance in which the Town Council has exercised an adverse body-ship to the Commissioner. It would be of recent occurrence—in the case of the formation of the Ripon Road. Section 137 of the existing Municipal Act gives the Municipal Commissioner power to purchase for the purpose of constructing roads or streets, not only the land on which the road is to run, but with an adequate *entourage* to admit of the Municipal body disposing of it again for sites. The sale might thus produce sufficient to drain and metal the road if not wholly to construct. This might have been done in the case of the Ripon Road. In nine cases out of ten, Mr. Ollivant was prevented from doing so by the Town Council. An exception however occurred with one old woman, who complains she has been very unfairly dealt with, worse than her neighbours, by having her land taken, which in the case of others only so much as was wanted for the road had been taken. 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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain M. de Horne, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 8th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. W. Macgregor.		Lieut. F. M. Shadwell.
Mr. R. Tumbull.		Mrs. Shadwell.
Mr. T. Sheffield.		Mr. J. Bankhead.
Lieut. C. H. Dane.	=	Mr. Bridges.
Lieut. C. D. Sandford.		Dr. King.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. A. S. Mills.	Mr. Stallibrass.
Mr. R. S. Hamilton.	Mr. Mason.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. L. Tickell.	Dr. M. L. Morrison.
Mr. F. L. Goldsmid.	Capt. F. H. Taylor, R.M.S.
Lieut.-Col. Crawley.	Baron Otto Von Reppard.
Mr. G. V. Martin.	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST JULY TO 8TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by many of her Royal and illustrious guests, witnessed on Saturday at Buckingham Palace the march-past of 28,000 of the Metropolitan Volunteers.

The Queen on Monday laid the first stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, and afterwards distributed, at the Albert-hall, prizes to the writers of the successful essays invited by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A banquet was given in Goldsmiths'-hall on Saturday in honour of those who had taken foremost parts in the promotion of education during her Majesty's reign. The company included Prince Albert Victor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and many others.

The Queen of Hawaii left London on Saturday to return to Honolulu.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Irish Land Law Bill was considered on recommitment. Many criticisms were passed on the Bill, which Lord Salisbury admitted was not perfect, but it was necessary to meet present exigencies. A variety of amendments were discussed and the House did not rise until after 1 a.m. On Monday, Lord Lamington asked for a production of the correspondence with the Canadian Government respecting the recent raising of tariff duties which Lord Onslow said were directed against the United States and not against this country. The Irish Land Bill was read a third time after some critical remarks from Lord Granville and a reply from Lord Salisbury. On Tuesday Lord Salisbury stated that the Sultan had not signed the ratification of the Egyptian Convention, nor had he refused to do so. The First Offenders Bill was read a second time, the principle being generally approved, but the details were criticised. Last night the Land Transfer Bill was read a third time after some opposition and division on several amendments particularly in opposition to the abolition of the law of primogeniture.

A State Ball was given by the Queen's command on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution in favour of compulsory expropriation by local authorities of land not under cultivation, but after a debate it was negatived by 173 to 97. On Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith moved to give Government orders precedence over other business during the remainder of the session. Mr. Gladstone did not oppose, but protested against the extinction of private members' rights, and charged the Liberal Unionists with causing the stoppage of public business. An animated debate followed, but the motion was agreed to. On Tuesday there was a long debate on the case of a Miss Cass, who had been charged by the police at Marlborough-street Police-court as frequenting the public streets for immoral purposes, a charge which was declared to be wholly unjustified, and an inquiry into the matter was demanded. The Government declined to move without a formal statement of facts, but on a division the Government were defeated by a majority of five votes. On Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Smith, observing that the House had misapprehended the intention of the Government, announced that a full inquiry would be instituted in the case of Miss Cass. Last night, after a motion for the third reading of the Crimes Bill, Mr. Gladstone opposed it as being unnecessary and unjust. The debate was continued during the whole of the sitting.

Mr. Gladstone at a private dinner on Saturday made a speech for publication in which he charged Lord Hartington with misstating the position of the late Cabinet with respect to Irish affairs. To this attack Lord Hartington replied in a speech in deputation from resident University graduates on Tuesday.

Mr. E. R. Russell, M.P. for one of the divisions of Glasgow, has resigned his seat.

The Queen has appointed as Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India, the Maharajah Holkar and the Rao of Kutch.

The Marquis of Winchester, premier marquis and hereditary Bearer of the Cap of Maintenance, died on Monday, aged 86.

Mr. W. Fawcett, father of the late Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, died on Tuesday, aged 94.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., has been elected as the next Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. J. G. Gibson, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, in place of Mr. Holmes, who has been made a judge.

The polling in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire resulted in favour of Mr. Halley Stewart, the Gladstonian, who obtained a majority of 747 votes over Admiral Tryon.

The inaugural meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education was held on Friday under the presidency of Lord Hartington, M.P., when an executive committee was appointed to prepare a programme of operations.

The cricket match between the Universities was won on Wednesday by Oxford with seven wickets to fall.

Mr. Floyer, who was for many years M.P. for Dorsetshire, died on Wednesday, aged 76.

Admiral J. E. Erskine, who had for some years represented Perthshire in Parliament, died a few days since, aged 81.

OBITUARY.—The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, late Bon. C.S.; Gen. G. Ramsay, Ben. Inf. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. I. M. Greig, Royal (Ba.) Engineers Ret.; Patrick Scott, Esq., late Bo. C.S.; the Marquis of Winchester; Gen. R. M. Gardiner; Admiral Sir H. M. Denham, Kt., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral E. J. Bedford; Right Hon. J. Floyer; Mr. William Fawcett; Mr. H. E. Crum-Ewing; Mr. H. Bayley, P. and O. Co.; Lady Lowther.

The period fixed for the signature of the Egyptian Convention at Constantinople expired on Monday without the ratification being completed. Sir H. D. Wolff has asked for a farewell audience prior to his departure, and it is thought possible that a ratification may be offered, in which case the British Government would accept it.

The Bulgarian Sobranje assembled at Tirnova on Monday, and, after electing the officers, a debate took place on the report of the journey of the delegates to the foreign capitals. Some uncertainty exists as to the probable course of events, but it is probable that the election of a prince will be pro

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding fifteen, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, 3 Barrels Fine Champagne Wine, weighing about lbs. 900, and delivery at the Customs House. Lease an opportunity. Apply at once to T. MUVVOPULO, care of D. Macropolo, Fort, Bombay.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, commencing at 8·30 p.m. There will be addresses by Dr. Kirtikar and others, and a Temperance organization formed.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS in great variety, at all Prices. Ladies' Pans in Silk and Satin, Handbags and Albums in Plush and Leather. Prices Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—DR. THOMAS BLANEY'S very valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Plants &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, to be sold TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, at 1 p.m.

THE PROPERTY in Rampart Row, known as "TEMPLE BAR," will be sold on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, at 3 p.m.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED Cutch and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 2·8.—Badham, Pite & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCUS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 29, Church Gate St., replete with most novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 10,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to V. A. LAURA and Co., Jakaria Mandil.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MARCHBEE & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO SELL, AT ONCE, Precious Ground, near Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay's Bungalow, at Chopatti Seashore. Buyers are requested to see Mr. Rogay's Manager at Rajdevi Street for full particulars.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—BANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 8, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite Dog Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week. Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to CHOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, a VICTORIA PHAETON, pair of bay ARABS, double and single HARNESS complete. A CHAPPELL SQUARE PIANO, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a beautiful instrument, in perfect order. Apply to Brigade Surgeon PRESTON, Medical Staff, Colaba.

TO LET, available from the 1st proximo, Tudor Co.'s Premises, to the rear of, and one room in the first floor Bombazine Building, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard. Apply to DOSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCUS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

THE generally favorable character of the rainfall has at last begun to impart some slight amount of life into our import trade; but in exports the stagnation has rather increased than otherwise, and the actual movements of produce, on the average, are not more than about one-half of what they were this time last year. Some people attribute this to exceptional and temporary causes, asserting that there is a large unmarketed surplus of our leading articles of produce in the hands of dealers and others up-country; but we can see no reason to adopt this view, as the most reliable information obtainable has for some time past pointed to an early exhaustion of supplies. To our thinking, so far as Bombay is concerned, we have to face the interval between now and the arrival of the new crops, with an exceedingly small stock of exportable stuff to fall back upon, and unless the consuming markets in Europe hold out exceptional inducements in the way of prices, we must reckon upon three or four months of extreme stagnation. Freights are very depressed, notwithstanding a comparatively moderate supply of tonnage, and quotations range from 15s. to 16s. per ton, but with decidedly more leaning to the former than the latter rate. Money is steadily declining in value, and in sympathy with increased means of accommodation both Government Securities and Joint Stock Shares have been advancing in value of late. The former seems not unlikely to follow the same course as last year, when the highest point of the market was touched immediately after the allotment of the new loan; but in Shares investors have something more tangible to go upon, so far at least as Cotton Mills are concerned, in the large profits which the most of the Companies are earning, many Mills, by no means of the most modern character, having earned profits of 20 to 30 per cent. per annum during the past six months after providing for reasonable depreciation. Sterling Exchange has evinced a considerable degree of firmness during the week, but closes quieter again at only 1-32d. to 1-16th. above last mail's level, the figure of 1s. 6d. per rupee having again proved the turning point.

MONEY.—As we practically anticipated in our remarks under this head last week, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their minimum rate of discount one per cent. at the weekly board meeting on Thursday last, and the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta took the same step simultaneously thus making the official minimum the same with both institutions, 4 per cent. At the figure, however, the Banks are quite unable to employ their available funds, and we should not call the current rate in the open market more than 2½ to 3 per cent. on Government Paper, 4 per cent. on private bills. Nor even at this level does it appear probable that we have reached the lowest point of the season, as whatever Calcutta and the further East may do, it is daily becoming more evident that the financial requirements of our export trade will remain at zero for some time to come, while the tendency in imports will be to liberate rather than absorb mercantile funds.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	1,51,039
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	1,74,026
Other Deposits	Dec.	12,60,706
Post Bills	Inc.	3,93,070
Government Securities	Inc.	80,235
Loans	Dec.	5,97,391
Bills Discounted	Inc.	3,62,302
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	1,04,201
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	5,54,303

This decrease of 6½ lakhs in the Cash Balance although mainly due to increased trade wants, is not likely to affect the tenor of the market in any way. The Exchange Banks for some time to come will no doubt endeavour to keep their surplus funds at the lowest practicable limit, and their deposits with the Presidency Bank may therefore be reduced to an unusually small compass, but public requirements otherwise will be proportionately limited.

EXCHANGE.—The net result of the fluctuations in sterling during the se'nnight is an advance of 1-16th. in ready and 3-32d. to ¼d. in forward bills. Closing on Monday last on the basis of 1s. 4 29-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 5 1-16th. for 3 months' Credit bills, a rise of ¼d. per oz. in Silver telegraphed from London, induced an advance on mail-day of 1-32d. On Wednesday the feeling was decidedly strong at a further improvement of 1-32d., which was repeated on Thursday on the strength of the favorable result of the weekly biddings for Council Drafts. On Friday the market opened very firm with a partial rise of 1-32d. which was practically lost later in the day when the first symptoms of a backward tendency became apparent; and on Saturday private paper declined 1-32d. Bank Bills partially so. To-day the tone has been weak, not so much in ready paper which has only given way a partial 1-32d., but for future delivery in which the drop has been a full 1-16th. We quote for to-morrow's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 1-16th.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Do.	4	1s. 5 1-16th.	„
Do.	6	1s. 5d.	„
Credits	3	1s. 5d.	„
Do.	4	1s. 5d.	„
Documents	3	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do.	6	1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Private	3	1 9-16	„
Do.	6	1 3-32	„

As before, the forward and ready rates for private bills have been practically the same, the lowest figure of the week for 3 months' Credits having been 1s. 5 3-32d., and the highest 1s. 5 3-16th., at which latter rate, however, we question whether any business was actually done. Of Bank paper there were sellers at the strongest point of the market at 1s. 5 1-32d. demand and 1s. 5d. telegraphic, which possibly might also have been done forward, but at the close to-day we quote for delivery up to the end of the year 1s. 4 15-16th. for demand and 1s. 4 29-32d. telegraphic. The extent of business done would have been insignificant, but for operations between the Banks, which have brought up the total amount negotiated to a fairly large figure. Merchants both as sellers and buyers have been operating very sparingly, but in the latter respect will probably have more to do in the course of the next few weeks as our import trade develops. This should have a weakening effect on the value of the rupee, but it is impossible to say how far the influence of this market will decide the course of rates, Calcutta being the source of such strength as may be counted on in the near future. Even allowing, however, for the tendency in that quarter being upwards, the indications seem to point to 1s. 6d. for demand Bank Bills being a difficult line to cross for more than a temporary movement.

The latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is given by Reuter at 44 7-16d., but private advices, we hear, give 44⅜d. per oz., equivalent to a shade over 1s. 6d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Fours for Cash remained steady at Rs. 97⅜ up to Friday last, when an advance to Rs. 97½ took place, and since then the quotation has hardened up to Rs. 97 13-16 to ⅞, at which the market to-day displays great firmness, the increasing ease in money assisting holders to push up prices. Fours and a-half varied from Rs. 102 to Rs. 102¾ up to Saturday, when Rs. 102¾ was established as the quotation, and has since been maintained.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds have advanced to Rs. 102 and Port Trust 4 per cents. to Rs. 91½. A new issue of 5 per cent. Port Trust bonds has been largely taken up lately at 100½ to Rs 101.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market has been firm this week, but for *Spinning & Weaving Mill* shares a very active demand has prevailed throughout at steadily advancing prices. In no instance have the fluctuations since last mail resulted in a decline while in the majority of cases there has been an advance of Rs. 15 to 25 per share, and in Madras United the rise is Rs. 75, to National Rs. 70, Hindustan Rs. 55, City of Bombay Rs. 45, Bijpon Rs. 40, Khatao Munkonjee and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs. 35, Alliance, Oudabi, and Queen Rs. 30. Advancing prices for Yarns and a declining Cotton market afford a sound basis for the improvement, and the only matter for surprise is that with money in the open market at 4 per cent. the shares of concerns paying from 10 to 16 per cent. on the paid up value should not stand at a higher market level, a large number being even now at a discount. In *Press* shares a firm tone prevails but without much doing. Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 35, New Indian Rs. 25. On the other hand New Beraz have declined Rs. 10, and other Companies are unchanged. *Banks* do not show any movement of importance. National of India have improved to Rs. 122, but Agras remain nominally at Rs. 105, and Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 772½. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay-Burmah Trading show an advance of Rs. 25, Kemp and Co., Ld., of Rs. 5, Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 315, Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 weaker at Rs. 1,170. Flour Mills we quote unchanged, Bombay at Rs. 510, Bunty Bros. at Rs. 65, Western India Rs. 50, Royal Rs. 63 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a rather better demand this week on the part of up-country buyers, and although the clearances reported from the bazaar are only put at about 2,500 packages the tone has been distinctly better and more indicative of a better state of things to come. The improvement such as it is, however, has been more apparent in arrival than spot business. After steadily holding aloof for so long the dealers have at last evinced some disposition to make firm offers at practicable limits and transactions to some extent have been put through. As compared with the volume of trade passing at this time last year the operations have no doubt been insignificant, and under no circumstances would the feeling be called active, still it is a material point gained that buyers have begun to move and as the crop advices from up-country are now almost universally favorable a start once affected is likely to assume larger proportions before long. Prices are no higher on the spot on the contrary dealers have shown some disposition to encourage business by a slight concession here and there, but this is partially caused by the firmer appearance of exchange.

In *Local Goods* the clearances this week are put at about 1,000 packages at unaltered prices say As. 7¼ to As. 7¾ for T Cloths, As. 7 to As. 7¼ for Longcloths and Domestics and As. 7¼ to As. 7½ per lb. for Dhoties.

TWIST.—A very fair demand has prevailed for imported yarns and fully previous prices have been realised although we cannot quote any actual advance. For *Local* Spinnings an exceptionally active inquiry has been experienced resulting in sales of upwards of 7,000 bales during the week, mostly for China where the demand seems to be well maintained at hardening values. The following are quoted prices here for standard qualities:—

Mule Nos.	As.
No. 6s	4½
„ 8s	4½ to 5
„ 10s	5 to 5½
„ 12s	5½ to 6½
„ 16s	6½ to 6¾
„ 20s	6¾ to 7
„ 24s	7¼
„ 30s	7¼ to 7½

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet but steady at about previous prices, say for Braziers Rs. 83½ ready Rs. 83¾ to Rs. 83¾ per cwt. to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is firm but not active. If anything prices are the turn in favor of sellers at Rs. 28½ ready and Rs. 28½ per cwt to arrive for Brasiers. *Iron* is dull of sale at former quotations.

COALS keep very firm with few sellers of forward shipment. Cardiff we quote at Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17¾ for July August and August-September respectively, Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17½ and Rs. 18 per ton alongside for the same shipment. The bunder stock is currently put at about 45,000 tons some three-fourths of which are said to be in the hands of one dealer.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A quieter state of things than we have had in Cotton here during the past week, so far at least as export business is concerned it is difficult to conceive. The Liverpool market advices by wire have been very fairly steady and the spot business doing there has been considerable, but neither from that quarter nor the Continent have exporters been receiving buying orders and we do not think that European firms have bought 2,000 bales since the departure of last mail. The Mills however continue to buy an average of about 1,000 to 1,200 bales a day very steadily and this tends to support prices which on the week are not lower by more than one rupee per candy except perhaps in the better classes of Omras in which we make a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 partially accounted for however by the lower selection now available.

In *New Crop* we have not heard of any *bona fide* export purchases during the week. The speculators make prices Rs. 1 lower but this level does not bring in bona fide limits if there are any. The crop accounts on the whole are satisfactory. From Omrawuttee and Broach too much rain is reported and from 4th at the former to 8th at the latter place of the Cotton planted will it is said have to be resown. The damage in such cases however is apt to be exaggerated and in any case there is still ample time for resowing with advantage.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	5,793	5,814	3,136
Since 1st January	1,147,291	1,336,351	970,910

Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	7,921	10,551	2,153
Since 1st January	1,011,111	923,331	657,394

Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,312	551	2,564
Since 1st January	31,056	41,987	45,910

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb.
Old—		
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 156	5 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 148	5¼d.
Do. Good	„ 140	4 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 132	4½d.
Oomra, Fully Good (G. Staple)	„ 202	6¾d.
Do. Good do.	„ 193	6 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	„ 188	6 9-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	„ 182	6 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 173	5¾d.
Berars, Fully Good	„ 185	6 1-32d.
Do. Good	„ 177	5 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 169	5 11-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 205	6¾d.
Do. Good	„ 193	6 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	„ 193	6½d.
Do. Western, Good, July Augt.	„ 178	5¾d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. duly.	„ 166	5½d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 158	5 13-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 146	4 27-32d.
Julgaon (incl March duly.	„ 182	6 1-16d.
Ginned Broach (End of March duly.	„ 214	7¼d.

WHEAT.—A demand still prevails for small parcels of Hard Wheat to complete shipments and prices for such are well maintained as supplies are almost exhausted, but Soft Wheats have declined As 1 per cwt. with no buyers at that. Arrivals are very light only averaging 13,700 cwt. per diem as compared with 32,600 cwts. in the corresponding week of last year. We quote railway terms as follows:—

White Peasy, No. 1	Ready Rs.	4- 8·0 to Rs. 4- 8·6
Loakari, No. 1	„	4- 7·0
Khatia (Hard Red)	„	4-10·0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	„	4- 6·0 to Rs. 4- 7·0
Delhi, White	„	4- 5·0 to Rs. 4- 5·6
Do. Red	„	4- 5·0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	„	4-12·0 to Rs. 4-14·0
Rathi, Red, Saugore	„	4- 8·0

IN SEEDS there is now almost nothing doing. *Linseed* is unchanged at Rs. 6·5 to Rs. 6·6 per cwt. being in very light supply. *Rapeseed* is almost nominal at Rs. 6·5 for Yellow Guzerat Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat	For the week	65,201	2,25,151	121,317
„	Since 1st Jan.	8,417,413	8,101,977	6,740,067
Linseed	For the week	11,018	33,339	20,007
	Since 1st Jan.	1,031,026	4,119,191	4,258,9 8
Rapeseed	For the week	1,003	15,917	25,000
	Since 1st Jan.	926,159	991,750	1,321,143
Gingelly Seed	For the week	10,350	20,902	158
	Since 1st Jan.	803,075	889,199	990,063

The following comparative statement of the Exports of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds from all India to Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1887 and 1886 may prove of interest.

Articles.		1887.	1886.	Increase or Decrease.
Cotton	Bales	1,278,799	1,057,611	+ 220,2008
Wheat	Cwt.	6,019,510	11,199,702	= 5,180,017
Linseed	„	3,220,933	5,361,510	= 2,140,576
Rape Seed	„	1,858,291	1,975,540	= 117,249
Gingelly Seed	„	1,331,795	1,434,410	+ 102,615

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price,—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—July 1, wife of Capt H Stapylton, 1st Batt The Cheshire Regt, Tarvin Heritage, Cheshire, of a son.
McLEOD—June 28, wife of Major Gen Sir John, K C B, Edinburgh, of a son (still born).
SHERRARD—June 30, wife of Capt C W Sherrard, R E, Wrexham, of a son.
SHEWELL—July 1, wife of Major G M Shewell, Royal Artillery, Weimar, of a son, (prematurely born).
TILLARD—July 2, wife of Col G H Tillard, Madras Staff Corps (retired), Dunhamstow, Bayswater, of a daughter.
WOLSELEY—July 1, wife of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bt, Norfolk st, Park lane, of a son.
WALLACE—June 30, wife of Major-Gen Hill Wallace, C B, late Royal Art, Bayford hall, Hertford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OURRIE—BARNARD—June 28, at Capte. W R Currie, late 19th Hussars, to Muriel E M, youngest daughter of J Barnard, Esq.
GEORGESON—DEALY—July 5, at Kidbrooke, A G Georgeson M D, Med Staff, to Maud, daughter of J B Dealy.
GRIFFITHS—HARTH—July 5, at Kensington, H T Griffiths, to Evelina S M, daughter of Sir Richard Garth, Kt, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
NILES—WILKS—June 28, at Shanklin, IW, R G Niles to Emily M, daughter of W Wilks, late of the Indie Office.
SETH-SMITH—URMSTON—June 30, at Dunbar, W H Seth-Smith to Beatrice B, daughter of Col H Brabazon Urmston (Retired), Bengal Staff Corps.
YOUNG—HAY—June 25, at Dunbar, C Young, of Kandy, Ceylon, to Jean, daughter of W Hay, town clerk of Dundee.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—June 29, Lina I., daughter of late D R Caldwell, of Hongkong, Claremont House, South Norwood, S.
DALTON—June 28, Madeline I. M., daughter of G T Dalton, Bengal C S, Ledaig, Argyllshire, N.
HORNBY—May 1, Arthur, son of late Col Hornaby, 2nd W. R. Regt, California, 28.
PERSHIA—July 2, Lieut.-Col Edward, late Madras Army, London, 78.
PRENTIS—June 25, H Prentis, late of Bombay, Southwick street, 58.
ROBINSON—June 7, Capt W W Robinson, R E, son of late Col William Robinson, R E, Aden, 37.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BAZELY—July 13, at Purasewalkam, Madras, the wife of Mr William Edmund Bazely, Civil Medical Department, of a son.
MARTIN—July 11, at Kodaikanal, the wife of C W W Martin, Esq, Madras C S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1887.

THERE are some grounds for regretting that the Corporation had not the benefit of the full discussion in the Legislative Council of the principles and provisions of the Municipal Bill before proceeding to deal with the said principles and provisions in a Committee of the whole house—supplemented now by three subordinate committees, dealing with special parts of the measure under consideration. As it is, the members of the Corporation approach the questions which have been raised under a prepossession against the Bill, founded upon adverse criticism directed against certain of its details, which are rightly or wrongly held to indicate a desire to curtail the municipal rights of the City, and to deal a side-blow at the cause of self-government. That the Corporation would be fully justified in resisting, and even in resenting, any endeavour of this kind, is undoubted, and public opinion would be strongly on their side in a struggle for the maintenance of rights and privileges of which it is admitted on all hands that good use has been made. But there is some danger that in dealing with certain details which are unquestionably open to objection—and as unquestionably open to amendment—there may be a disposition to see in their evidence a desire to infringe upon principles which are not after all in dispute, and run no risk of being abridged or clipped. Due importance must, as we pointed out when the draft of the Bill in its revised form was published, be given to the fact that whatever the tendency to increase the executive powers of the Municipal Commissioner, his every act is brought within the supervision of the Town Council and under the control of the Corporation, by the power of the purse. No money can be obtained for any purpose—beyond the sum of Rs. 5,000, if even so much—without a vote of the Corporation; and the Corporation cannot even entertain a proposal for a vote of money, until it has been discussed and approved by the Town Council. That is the key of the position, even if the rights and duties of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation and Town Council respectively were in other respects modified. The prerogatives of the Crown in England, securing to the wearer of it the sole right to levy and maintain the army and navy, the right to make war and peace, to appoint and displace ministers and ambassadors, to dispose of bishopricks and all other honours in Church and State, such powers might by a certain process of facile criticism be held to constitute an autocracy beyond the dreams of Czars and Sultans. But the power of giving and withholding supplies, vested by Constitutional usage in her Majesty's faithful Commons, places British liberties on an unshakeable basis. The power of the purse always and everywhere is the real power which dominates all others, and brings them into ordered harmony with the legitimate desires and leading interests of the purse bearers. Having a saving faith in this perhaps sordid but still indisputably efficient method of maintaining intact rights and liberties in small communities as in great, we have not shared the alarm which has been felt, or at all events expressed in some quarters, at what was supposed to be the prospect of the extinction of the right of self-government. Even in the unlikely case of the second edition of the Municipal Bill being passed as it stands, matters would not come to that pass. The Municipal Commissioner could never take the bit in his teeth with so powerful a curb as the necessity of applying to the Town Council and the Corporation for the wherewithal, always present to restrain and keep him in order. We note with satisfaction that Mr. Naylor, in the course of his long and lucid speech, in submitting the Bill to the Legislative Council, expressly referred to the controlling power which the Corporation and the Town Council have and will continue to have, as intended as well as calculated to bring the exercise of the powers given to the Municipal Commissioner into harmony with the wishes of the citizens of Bombay. This considegation acquires emphasis and significance from the frank admission that the result of seven years of able administration by a Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, was to show that the check on expenditure was not sufficient; the present Municipal constitution was devised to secure the due control of the Municipal funds.

Had Mr. Naylor, and the Government of Bombay represented by him, made the natural and only legitimate deductions from the premises, the changes proposed would have been confined within a narrow compass, and would never have encountered hostile criticism. On the existing constitution, speaking for the Government, he pronounces a eulogium which leaves nothing to be desired, but that a system of local government which has worked smoothly and well, giving satisfaction to the people and the Government, and effecting improvements which in their totality make the city a marvel of beauty, of cleanliness and of health, should be allowed to live its useful life. Why should machinery so delicately balanced, and working so well, be sent to the foundry to be new cast upon the most approved principles of English municipalities, which in this very speech, Mr. Naylor admits do not work so well, though they have many things in their favour. It cannot be said that the Bombay Corporation asked for large or epoch-making changes. The constitutional changes suggested in the original draft in the Bill, and those now proposed in the amended draft, were not asked for by the members of the Corporation. As Mr. Naylor frankly admits, they were from the beginning as they are still, of the opinion expressed by him, that when results so satisfactory had been obtained in a population group very unfavourably situated, and in a city so vast, it would not be wise to alter the constitution which had worked so well, without very grave reasons indeed.

Why, then, were the changes, which the city and the citizens did not ask for, volunteered by the Government whose draftsman was Mr. Naylor? It is indeed implied that Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government first put it into people's heads to change what everybody was content with until the year 1885. Now the fact is, that the success of the Bombay Municipality and not its need of reform, was what arrested the attention of the late Viceroy in this city, and it was the desire to get municipal institutions of equal value established more generally throughout India, which brought forth the resolution on local self-government. The conservative instinct was so strong in the Bombay Corporation that when an official, nominated by the Government, made the suggestion that the Municipal constitution should be remodelled in accordance with the principles of the resolution, a non-official European member pointed out that Bombay was already in possession of the system of self-government which Lord Ripon desired to become general throughout the country, and that it would be unwise to make changes merely *for* the sake of change, the advantage being obvious of preserving machinery which was doing good work instead of substituting for it some other apparatus which when tested might fail to give satisfaction. A committee was appointed to consider what, if any, amendments were desirable in the Municipal constitution; and it was the member who had given that warning who was made chairman of the Committee. The non-official members of the Committee went very carefully over the whole ground, and then they made recommendations which Mr. Naylor himself correctly summarises as follows:—"(1) that the number of members of the Corporation be raised from 64 to 72; (2) that the respective functions of check and control vested in the Corporation and Town Council be in no way lessened; (3) that the chairman of the Town Council be elected by that Council; (4) that the position and duties of the Commissioner remain unaltered; and (5) that his appointment continue to be made by Government."

This moderate and prudent programme was set aside. Mr. Ollivant proposed changes which would have completely altered the machinery of local administration. He desired that the members of the Corporation should take an active part in the executive work of the city; which they had especially recommended should be still performed by the Municipal Commissioner himself, and for good reason. There is no leisured class in Bombay amongst whom men could be found to devote a great part of their time for executive municipal work. Mr. Ollivant's proposal was that such men should constitute committees of which he should be chairman. The scheme could not work, and the inevitable result must have been that the committee with their chairman would come to represent the united cabinet of Gilroy's caricature, in which the Duke of Wellington sat all round the table, personating in turn all the ministers who should be in their seats but were not there. The Corporation rejected the proposal at sight, when it was seen in the first draft of the Bill. And so with other changes; those, for instance, which would have got rid at once of such local traditions as had come to be attached to the familiar designations of "Corporation" and "Town Council." These lesser innovations have also been abandoned in the present Bill, but Mr. Naylor hopes to see them restored in committee. The Government will be well advised to do nothing so needless and so purposeless. With regard to the innovations which still form part of the proposals embodied in the Bill, they are mainly if not wholly calculated to enhance the influence and authority of the Municipal Commissioner, and to restrict by so much the functions of the Town Council and of the Corporation. It is admitted that some of the new provisions in regard to drainage, water supply, building and sanitation—that is, provisions which very nearly cover the whole ground of administration, "are strict, and perhaps even severe." Such being the case it is the more necessary that the Town Council and the Corporation should continue to enjoy undiminished the right of supervision and control, so that the application of severe provisions at the instance of a strong executive officer should not become oppressive. Mr. Naylor states that the object of the Bill is to promote the best interests of the city and not the enforcement of fixed and unalterable views. He is himself quite ready to be corrected on some points which he now regards with favour, and the Government for whom he speaks is undoubtedly in the same impartial mood. The Corporation will no doubt maintain an equally unbiassed attitude of mind in drawing up the recommendations which they will send up to the Legislative Council for the further amendment of the Municipal Bill. The wild hysterical cry of alarm which found articulate utterance in the dismal lament that self-government in Bombay is at an end, is not justified; for even if the Bill were to pass as it is now drafted, the Town Council and the Corporation would still hold the purse-strings, which must in all cases be the length of a Municipal Commissioner's tether; and the Government distinctly declares by the voice of Mr. Naylor that there is no intention of forcing the Bill on the city as it stands. The subjects on which differences of view are entertained are not very numerous, and they may well be discussed and disposed of on both sides in an atmosphere of sweet reasonableness. It is a sight for gods and men to see the Municipality, which has earned the eulogiums of two successive Viceroys, for its enlightened, progressive and practical spirit, deprecating proposals of Government which H. E. Lord Reay recommends as progressive, because the experience of twenty-five years satisfies them that they might risk more than they could gain by innovation, even when coming to them in the guise of progress. This example of unexpected conservatism shows that local self-government is not as subversive and revolutionary as some critics still suppose it to be.

MR. MACLEAN has given the House of Commons the benefit of the arguments which as "J. M." he employed in our columns a week or two since in demonstrating the impossibility and absurdity of carrying the Indian mails overland. "People talked of alternative routes. There were no alternative routes," and there, so

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Ten cities, including Dublin, Derry, Belfast and Cork, and fourteen additional counties, have been "ally proclaimed under the "Crimes" Act.

Twelve other counties have been partially proclaimed, thus comprising the whole extent of Ireland, except portions of County Antrim.

FRANCE AND THE INDIAN FOREST SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

M. Ussble, Gardien-General of French Forests, who is now visiting India to study the Indian Forest System, has arrived at Simla to consult with Mr. Ribbentrop. He leaves in a day or two for Lahore and Changamanga, and will afterwards visit the Bombay Presidency and Madras, the entire tour occupying about two months.

NAVIGATING A SHIP WITHOUT SIDE LIGHTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Captain Shand, of the ship Alladin, was this day fined Rs. 600 by the Chief Magistrate for navigating his ship without exhibiting side-lights.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69½
4½ per cent. "	72 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The sum of about £2,00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOOR.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valeutia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Elephant Point Penang-Cable interrupted.

Meemiein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 24.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·7

MONDAY, July 25.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	78·9

THE Bishop of Mylapore purposes erecting a new Cathedral after the Gothic style of architecture on the site occupied by the present building, which is to be levelled to the ground. Several plans of the new building have been already submitted to the Bishop, who will, it is said, devote his energies to the scheme immediately after his return from Ootacamund.

GENERAL ANNENKOFF has left St. Petersburg to superintend the construction of the Samarcand section of the Transcaspian Railway, which is expected to be finished in a year's time.

THE *Kavkaz* newspaper, referring in a leading article to the successful experiments made in the Transcaucasus in the culture of sugar-cane, announces that the latter is also reared near the town of Kerki, in Bokhara. Kerki having been occupied by Russian troops, the *Kavkaz* is of opinion that a good opportunity is offered for the introduction of a considerable quantity of the roots of the cane into Russia, *via* the Oxus to Chardjui, and thence by rail. The above newspaper speaks of the Bekdom of Kerki as being one of the most flourishing districts of Bokhara. Further it states that Kerki is the market for the Afghan town of Andkhoi, which in its turn serves as a trading point of transfer for the Russian Akhal Turcomans.

A RIVAL of the Primrose League, to be called the Daisy League, with the flower for its badge, has been initiated at Belfast. The motto is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The card of membership is a work of art in gilt letters and bordering. It is stated that the society is "for the promotion of women's rights and Home Rule for Ireland under the imperial sway." It is to consist of ladies exclusively.

SOME terrible revelations have been made, thanks to the efforts of an association taking the title of Ladies of Joan of Arc. The habit of sending out children to nurse in the country and elsewhere leads annually to the death of nearly one-tenth of the population of Paris. One mayor in the Department of Eure et Loire asserts dolefully that the cemetery of his village is paved with the coffins of little Parisians, but that he is powerless to interfere. Other mayors are equally explicit. Children are taken down to the country in batches, dosed with soothing potions on the way, and handed over to elderly women.

THE cholera has appeared with great virulence in Calabria, at Rocella, in the district of Reggio. It is said to have been imported by a sailor from Catania. A great panic ensued among the inhabitants, who are fleeing in all directions. Assistance has been offerred by the municipality of Naples. The death-rate is about sixty per cent. of the people attacked.

THE Queen has addressed the following letter to the contributors to the Women's Jubilee Offering :—

Windsor Castle, June 22, 1887.

I am anxious to express to all the women of Great Britain and Ireland how *deeply* gratified I am by their very kind and generous present. I thank them all most warmly for it, and shall value their gift of the statue of my beloved husband very highly as a touching remembrance of this interesting and never-to-be forgotten day and of their great loyalty and affection.

VICTORIA R. AND I.

THE *World* says :—"Of all the Jubilee offerings which her Majesty has been asked to accept, none have been simpler than two new-laid eggs which a poor Irishwoman sent to the Queen by a Bishop. Hearing that the Bishop of the diocese was going to London in the Jubilee week, this Irish Loyalist asked him if the Queen would accept two eggs for her breakfast from an Irish widow. The Bishop brought them across St. George's Channel and transmitted them to Windsor, with a description of the donor's poverty and loyalty ; and they were accepted by the Queen, who is making inquiries as to what would be the most useful present she might send to her Irish subject in return."

THE *World* states that the Jubilee hospitalities from first to last will cost the Queen considerably over £100,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

"LAUGHTER holding both her sides." Or, perhaps, to be strictly accurate, a broad grin, a series of chuckles renewed again and again, merriment bursting forth as if uncontrollable,—these were the characteristics exhibited by the British public on Tuesday night and for two or three days subsequently. The element of the ludicrous predominated over everything. And what, you ask, were we allaughing about ? This ; that the strongest Administration of modern days in this "land of settled government" was "swept contemptuously aside by the petticoat of a milliner's forewoman near Regent Street." A Ministry with a majority of over a hundred, buttressed with some of the ablest members of the Opposing Party, which had proved its prowess against serried ranks of foes times almost without number, was beaten by a young woman bearing the uneuphonious name of Cass. The thing was really too absurd. It was likewise such a surprise ! On Tuesday evening, Mr. Atherley Jones had succeeded in obtaining consent for his motion of adjournment, never dreaming the Government were on the eve of a defeat. Politics lately have been anything but amusing, and to you very earnest folk in India our fooling may seem very feeble, but I can assure you "our withers will be unwrung" should you, in your turn, be a trifle astonished at our conduct and say we are easily amused. The fact is the tension of politics had become so great that an incident such as that of Miss Cass and the Government was needed to restore the equilibrium of our minds. I shall not tell here the story of the virtuous milliner's forewoman and the wicked policeman, who was backed up in his iniquity by Mr. Newton of Marlborough Street. You have your choice of a dozen highly-spiced narratives each more entertaining in some respects than the other, and need not have much difficultyin making your selection. But I remark upon the unanimity with which the Press has assailed the Government. There is the proverbial exception—the public-house organ, the *Morning Advertiser*, supports the Home Secretary. This apart, the chorus is full-voiced and harmonious in condemnation of the silly and unnecessary difficulty which the Government made for themselves. Mr. Mathews has accentuated his failure—a failure which had long been apparent to every one. In two successive days he evoked the displeasure of his monarch by giving her on a grand State occasion her own corrected draft of a speech, instead of a fair copy, to read, and was overthrown by a milliner. Lord Randolph Churchill tells him he is a paltry pedant ; the *Times* sneers at his want of knowledge as a man of the world ; in a third quarter he is contemptuously compared with Sergeant Buzfuz.

The election at Spalding has yielded another surprise. Mr. Halley Stewart's victory is due, in part, to personal considerations. I had the opportunity yesterday of comparing my observations of the contest with the hon. member's own experiences. Under the circumstances any Liberal in want candidate would have won. But no Liberal now of a seat, not even Sir George Trevelyan himself, would have obtained so large a majority as that secured by Halley Stewart. Mr. Stewart is a good, average Briton, without specially brilliant qualities, but high-minded, straightforward, of stirling character, and sympathetic. It may be interesting to add a fact or two to show the *furore* which a bye-election causes in an English borough or county division. Twenty-one Liberal and eleven Irish members of Parliament assisted the Liberal candidate,—some of the Irish members were in the constituency from beginning to end of the contest. Admiral Tryon, on the other hand, was supported by fifteen Conservative members and one Dissentient Liberal. Political discussion was the most thorough. Meetings were held in the smallest hamlets, and as much pains were taken to address an audience of fifty as the orators would have exerted for an audience of five thousand. The Spalding election, and the strong current of public feeling it exhibits, has gone a long way towards knocking out the bottom of the new National Party. Lord Randolph Churchill and his followers are standing at the door of the Cabinet hoping that they may be seen and invited to enter. His Lordship is making himself so disagreeable to his friends outside, that if he were inside he could not be a worse nuisance to them. I should not be surprised, before next Session, a Cabinet reconstruction taking place and making him once more a Minister of the Crown. On the other hand the Dissentient Liberals are in very unhappy mood. They realise now that there is no room for a Third Party, and that their fate bids fair to be that of political extinction. They are between the upper, and nether millstone, and will be ground to powder. One of the most active of their wire-pullers, and an effective public speaker, shook his head mournfully the other day and said, "The gameis up so far as we are concerned. The best course for most of us would be to go out of politics for a year or two and travel." I venture to predict you will have many Dissentient Liberals in India during the next year or two.

Little is known here beyond what appears in the papers about the negotiations at Constantinople, and as the result will be communicated to you by telegraph before this letter reaches India, it is useless to indulge in speculations as to what Turkey intends to do. Although Lord Salisbury, it is understood, declined to again postpone the date of ratification, Monday last, the Sultan's signature has not been added to that of the Queen up to the time of writing. But Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is still at Constantinople preparing for his departure—how long a time it does take an Envoy Extraordinary to prepare for his departure !—and Ministers have stated in Parliament that if the Ottoman Porte ratifies the treaty before he leaves the Turkish capital it will be all right. A portion at least of the French Press has taken it for granted that the Sultan will continue to withhold his signature to the end of the chapter, but I do not find that this is the opinion in "well-informed" quarters here. The abortive mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has, as you will see, led to a pretty quarrel between the *St. James's Gazette* and Lord Randolph Churchill, which has greatly amused those who remember how warmly Mr. Greenwood's journal championed the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the old days. The said *St James's Gazette* is not a widely circulated, but is a very influential paper. Sometimes I think its articles are written with vitriol, so biting are they. Mr. Greenwood now considers his Lordship a pernicious element in politics, and frequently criticises him in a manner which is pleasanter reading for Lord Randolph's foes, than for his friends, with a knowledge of the inner working of affairs in the Conservative Party. Mr. Greenwood is able to indicate, and to some extent to checkmate, not a little of the mischief Lord Randolph would otherwise cause. Some of the caustic criticisms and unpleasant exposures of the *Gazette* were recently deemed good enough for reproduction as leaflets in the contest now proceeding at Coventry. One of them reached his Lordship. Immediately a long telegram was sent to Coventry and reproduced in type for general circulation. The reply was vigorous in assertion in two ways. It called the *Gazette's* statement "an abominable falsehood" for one thing, and for another claimed to the credit of Sir H. D. Wolff every good thing that has happened in Egypt since his appointment as High Commissioner in 1885. The conclusion of the telegram is characteristic. "I hope," says the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that the electors of Coventry will bear in mind that there is no lie, however abominable and malignant, which the *St. James's Gazette* will not cheerfully invent in respect of my political action and which the Radical repealers will not with equal cheerfulness accept and circulate.' It is curious how interested we all are in the' member for South Paddington, and how wrong were those persons who predicted that when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet he would practically disappear from the political firmament. Lord Randolph has, notwithstanding his rashness and exaggeration, distinctly improved his position by the attitude he has taken up with regard to the expenditure of the War departments. He is denounced in certain quarters for having turned on his *protégé*, Mr. Mathews, the other night ; but Lord Randolph probably thinks he was justified in throwing over his old friend for not backing him up when he made the stand which led to his retirement from Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

The inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania has occupied a much longer time than was expected. At the sitting on Wednesday, the eighth day, Dr. Raikes formulated twenty-four questions on which, as counsel for the Board of Trade, he asked for the opinion of the Court. At the suggestion of the counsel appearing for the officers and for the friends of the late Captain Perrins, the inquiry has been adjourned until Monday, to enable them to consider all the points raised. Among the witnesses examined during the past week were Mr. George Allen and Mr. Bliss, Madras C.S., the latter of whom mentioned that one of the first-class passengers, a Germab, of whose name he could not be sure, but whom he believed came from Calcutta, tried to get into the boat that was taking off the ladies and children. Mr. Bliss collared him, and prevented him going away. This incident was mentioned to sustain the opinion in which he is not supported by many of his fellow-passengers that at the time the commander "was not fit to do his duty as captain of the ship."

There is good deal of grumbling privately about the virtual exclusion of the public from the review of the Volunteers held by her Majesty the Queen in front of Buckingham Palace on Saturday. A few privileged persons were admitted to the western corner of Green Park, and two or three hundred spectators forced their way into the pathway on Constitution Hill and the walk near Buckingham Gate, but from every other spot where a view could be obtained they were rigidly excluded. The Royal party, together with the Indian Princes and some specially distinguished visitors, were accommodated in covered pavilions, but other persons, including Viscount Cross, Mr. Ritchie, several more Cabinet Ministers, together with the representatives of the Press, were exposed to the fierce rays of the sun. Some of the papers say that the team which has come from India to compete at the Wimbledon meeting were present. I did not see them, and I have since heard that, although they were invited, apparently at the instance of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the invitations did not reach them in time. The Indian Body Guard, whose fine physique and picturesque uniforms were so much admired on Thanksgiving Day, took up a position in front of the central pavilion, when her Majesty arrived, and remained there until the conclusion of the proceedings. Without being impressive, the sight was a pretty one, but there was no cheering whatever from the well-dressed lookers-on, and very little from the small crowd. The absence of popular enthusiasm rendered the show a comparatively tame one, and made us all regret that the function had not taken place in Hyde Park, where everybody who wished to attend could have been accommodated. Competent military critics agreed that, considering the confined space and the unevenness of the ground, the Volunteers acquitted themselves very creditably, and if the affair was not altogether a success, they are not in the smallest degree responsible for the failure. Your Commander-in-Chief, wearing the uniform of the London Irish, rode at the head of that regiment, of which he is honorary Colonel, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge similarly giving the lead to the corps with which they are identified in like manner. The only regiments cheered by the spectators in the corner of St. James's Park were the Naval Volunteers, whose appearance and marching created a most favourable impression, the London Irish, and the London Scottish.

If the Volunteer march-past was comparatively tame, the same cannot be said of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute. Anything finer than the appearance of the huge pavilion at South Kensington, when the audience of eleven thousand persons had taken their seats, I have never seen, and I doubt if such a brilliant and gay assemblage has ever before taken place in London. The bright sun, the many-coloured uniforms, the glittering costumes of the Oriental visitors, and the summer dresses of the ladies combined to form a picture that will not easily fade from the memory of any one privileged to see it. The vast building was so admirably constructed and arranged that there was absolutely no confusion. On the whole the ceremony as a mere spectacle was far more imposing even than the one which took place a fortnight ago in Westminster Abbey. The authorities of the Imperial Institute are entitled to credit for having provided a suitable building, but the attractiveness of the ceremony was due to causes over which they had no control. The scene was striking and beautiful because the audience made it so. The choir under Sir A. Sullivan was efficient in its way, but it seemed too small for the requirements of such a large structure. This was specially noticeable in the singing of the National Anthem and Rule Britannia, but perhaps it was expected that the audience would assist the choir ; but there was not the slightest attempt to join in, and it was as much as the spectators would do to raise a feeble cheer for the Queen when she came in. Perhaps the hot weather had something to-do with the audience being so undemonstrative. More fortunate than the representatives of the London Press, I was not compelled to contemplate the back hair of the ladies-in-waiting seated in the *dais*, but though I had a seat in front, I was not near enough to hear her Majesty's reply to the address read by the Prince of Wales in clear, distinct tones, that must have been heard by every one present. The reporters are not the only persons who had reason to complain of the arrangements. On such an occasion one would have supposed that seats of honour would be given to the representatives of her Majesty's Indian feudatories. But such was not the case. Maharajah Holkar, knowing beforehand where he and his brother Chiefs were to be placed, was conveniently "indisposed," and stayed away. The other princes attended and were lost in a crowd of distinguished and undistinguished visitors seated in the arena facing the *dais*. The nephew of the Shah of Persia, Prince Abu'n Nasr Mirza Hissam us Sultaneh, was accommodated with a seat on the *dais*, and why a similar compliment was not paid to the Indian princes I am at a loss to understand. Room could easily have been found for them if the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the Royal personages had been placed elsewhere. It would have been more in accordance with the fitness of things if not only the Indian princes, but certain representatives of the Colonies also had taken a more prominent part in a ceremony intended to typify the unity of the British Empire. But the officials who arrange Court ceremonies have a great deal to learn. For instance, at the Volunteer march-past the Indian princes were not allowed, like the other guests of the Queen, to drive up to the pavilion, but had to leave their carriages outside and to make their way to the seats provided for them through the struggling arcade and spacious courtyard on foot. To express surprise that the Indian princes should feel aggrieved when such a want of consideration is shown to them is to exhibit a scanty knowledge of human nature.

I sent you a telegram the day before yesterday announcing the abrupt departure of Maharajah Holkar from England. His Highness was invited to Wednesday's State Ball, and it appears that arrangements had been made for his visiting Manchester and some other large centres in the provinces before his return to India. The London papers this morning merely mention the Maharajah's departure, and so far nothing has appeared in print here as to the real cause of his sudden resolve to cut short his stay in this country. It is stated that the authorities have found his Highness a little embarrassing at times ; and there is a rumour going about which I mention with all reserve, that at the dinner given in his honour by the Prime Minister, the Maharajah, when asked by his host to take the Marchioness of Salisbury into dinner, point-blank refused. Possibly the story is not true, at any rate in all its details, and it is clear that Lord Salisbury, if he even was affronted, forgave the affront, for he was one of Holkar's guests at the Langham Hotel on Monday night. Although, as I have said, his Highness's departure a few days before the great military review which has been arranged in connexion with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee has not attracted any notice from the London press in the excitement caused by the Cass case, the matter is the subject of a good deal of conversation in society. A gentleman who is in a position to know assures me that what particularly annoyed the Maharajah of Indore was the precedence given to the Queen of Hawaii, the representative of a "savage country," as he is said to have described her. I find many who sympathise with his Highness's view of the matter, and the officials responsible for this and other similar blunders are generally blamed for their want of tact. I suspect if we knew the truth, we should find among the number of those who take the side of Holkar in this particular affair, the monarch who at one of the Queen's State banquets declared in language more forcible than polite that he would not take a "black woman" into dinner. Considering the relative insignificance of the little Sandwich Island compared to the territory under the rule of Holkar, and knowing how sensitive Indian, and for the matter of that European princes are in regard to matters of precedence, the officials concerned are culpable for ever having allowed the Maharajah of Indore any cause for complaint. Equally to be regretted is the comparative neglect of the young prince who has been representing throughout the Jubilee his brother, the Gackwar of Baroda. It is to be hoped that before the next great ceremony to which Indian princes are invited, the functionaries attached to the Court will take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the *status* of their Asiatic visitors, and thereby avoid the heartburning and jealousy that has been so unnecessarily caused in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

I regret to learn that Sir Ashley Eden's illness, of which I informed you by telegraph, is of an alarming nature, and that there is some fear that he will not recover. I understand that he was struck down with paralysis a day or two after the Garden Party given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, which he attended. Only a few days before that event I met him in the streets, and thought he was looking exceedingly well. Many of your readers will hear with regret that another well-known official of the India Office, Mr. W. G. Pedder, is again seriously ill from a complaint similar to that which has afflicted Sir Ashley Eden. Mr. Pedder's attack this time is more serious than the last, and from what I hear I think it is extremely unlikely that he will ever be able to resume his duties as Secretary of Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce. The loss of the services even temporarily of two such men, as Sir Ashley Eden and Mr. Pedder, is a serious thing for the India Office. Sir Ashley Eden, among the official members of the Secretary of State's Council, is almost the only one in touch with India, and his illness is therefore doubly to be regretted.

As I anticipated, the memorial of the East India merchants and bankers on the subject of the mail contract had a considerable effect in the House of Commons, and the opponents of the P. and O. Company were so dismayed by the powerful array of facts presented by Mr. Maclean and Mr. Sutherland, that the mover of the amendment was afraid to challenge a division of the House. The case for the Opposition was by no means strong, but in the hands of others it might perhaps have been made more of. But even if a more plausible case for a Select Committee had been made out, the result would not have been different, for the suspicions of the House were aroused by the sudden and simultaneous flow of petitions from provincial Chambers of Commerce, opposed to the ten years' contract. The day after the adjourned debate I met one of the members of Parliament, who took a prominent part in opposing the contract. I asked him why he objected to an arrangement which appeared to most of us personally acquainted with the requirements of the East to be on the whole a perfectly satisfactory one. "My chief objection," he replied, "was that the speed is too slow. I contend that with the new triple expansion engines we ought to have got an increase of two knots at the same cost." Any one who will take the trouble to read what was said respecting speed by Mr. Sutherland in his able and conclusive speech, will not need to be told that the M.P. who made to me the remark I have quoted above, has no practical acquaintance with the management of steamship companies. So far as the P. and O. Company are concerned, although, attempts were made in at least one quarter to prejudice the public mind against them by the introduction of extraneous matters, they ought, I think, to be grateful to Mr. Provand for having moved his amendment for the debate cleared up one or two doubtful matters, and gave their friends in Parliament an opportunity of showing what is known very well to people in India, but is not so well known here, that "their conduct of the business in the past," to use the words of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, "has given the utmost satisfaction."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Rees	Surgn-Major J Robb
Mr H C William	Col Brenhman
Capt J E Mein	Dr J Clarke
Mr A S Thomson	Mr W H Greene
Mr J T Woodruffe	Mr W H M Macdonald
Sir Comer Petheram	Lieut-Col G P Shipworth
Mr Molloy	Mr C C Collingwood
Mr Heckle	Brigde-Surgn & Mrs Preston
Dr R Harvey	Mr F W Chanter
Capt A P G Gough	Cap W T Shone

FOR LONDON.

Mr MacIver	Mr T S Hollis
Col and Mrs F J Fane	Mr J Holt
Surgn-Major W Moir	Mr R H Holmes
Mr R R Deane	Mr Bibby
Mr P E Tron	Mr Axinston
Mr S Nicholson	Mr E Garaham and child
Mr G Wylie	Col E Bernaby
Mr and Mrs H L Monk	Mr J Harwood

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Cathay, Captain W. E Ashdown, sailing on the 2nd August :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs Otley, Mr J A Wright, Mr A A G Molet, Major G W Anson Mr and Mrs J Woodburn, Col and Mrs M Tweedie, Mrs J W Neill, Mr and Mrs Beatson, Col J H Gordon, Mr James, Rev F R Cameron and Miss Cameron.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs E C Ozanne, Mr T M Filgate, Mr J A Coghlan and Mr H Nelson.

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain R G Murray, sailing on the 9th August.

FOR LONDON.—Mr T India Col and Mrs E Vibart, Miss Minor, Two Misses Hard, Mr H C Cookson and Mr and Mrs Colin Browing.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt Langham, Miss Searle, Mr H M Thopson, The Hon Sir A Colvin, Miss Colvin, Col R S J Prendergast and Mr O Gleadyr, Newcoomen.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs M Ghose and child.

By the s. s. Siam sailing on the 16th August :—

FOR LONDON.—Lieut-Col and W Graham Smith.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G McWalters and Mr and Mrs W H Oldham

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs H P Burt and child and Miss Burt.

By the s. s. Carthage, Capt G N Hector, sailing on the 23rd August :—

FOR LONDON.—Major and Mrs G W Marshall and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs L P Pugh, Hon Justice Trevelyan, Mr G Patern, Col and Mrs C H Grace, Hon Justice H Beverley and Mr G F M Grant.

HIGH COURT—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

9-83—Little, S F and N—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs. Buchoobai, widow and another—Pestonji and R, and Nanu and H.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

8-87—Hore C and B—Venayek Wishwanath vs. Ramchunder Crustnath Rama—In person. Part heard.

Long Causes.

157-87—Jefferson B and D—The Bombay Company vs. Shivram Purshotum Vins and others—Payne G and S and in person.

159-87—Little, S F and N—Ranchordas Premji vs. Dewcorebai and others—Hore, C and B.

214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs. Dewcorebai—Shamrao and P.

164-87—Chalk, W and S—T Lidbetter vs. Henry Stead—T A Bland.

365-86—Ardesir, H and D—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor vs. Manockbai and another—Bicknell and K.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co, vs. J. Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

119-87—Janardhan G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

230-87—A. F. Turner—Roopchund Hookumchund and others vs. M F Ingle—Khunderao M.

260-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Kesrichand Bhoodraji and another vs. Ambalal Hurribhai and another.

263-87—Macfarlane, E. and H—Dadabhai Hormusjee and another vs. Hurji Lilladhar and another.

264-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Tricumbdas Lakhushaw vs. Hurji Lilladhur and another.

265-87—Chalk, W and S—Chawanji Thackersey and another vs. Hurji Lilladhur..

Long Causes.

342-86—Pestonji and R—Cowasji Palonji Chowna vs. Rakhmani Valuji—Little S F and N.

156-87—Ardaseer H and D—Hajee Oomer Tyeb vs. Adamjee Kurrimbhoy and another—J C Cama.

171-87—Wintor and B—C. L. P. vs. William Joseph Farrow—Hore C and B.

177-87—Bicknell and K—Sudkajeet Vishram vs. Mya Sahob Rajbhai—Hore C and B.

184-87—Thakordas D and C—Dadoobhoy Ebrahim vs. Aboobucker Mookadim—Bomanjee and H.

188-87—Ardsir H and D—Dharamsey Purshotum and another vs. T. Chuttoorbhooj Hemraj—Hore C and B.

192-87—J C Cama—Framji Hormusji Commissariatwalla vs. Sulleman Lukha—Crawford and B.

THE PERILS OF A PILGRIM VESSEL.

THE s.s. Sumatra, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday afternoon, brings a thrilling tale of the trials she had to undergo during the terrific storm which heralded the bursting of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea. The vessel of 1,400 tons burthen, which belongs to Hajee Cassum and Company, set sail on the 6th June with over a thousand Mahomedan pilgrims bound for Jeddah. They had come in from all parts of India, while a considerable number had travelled all the way from Persia, Afghanistan and Bokhara, in order to seek the salvation of their souls by offering prayers in Mecca. There were a few well-to-do men among these devout Moslems ; but the great bulk of them were representatives of every stage of misery and poverty. However, the hardships which they had necessarily to undergo during their long and weary journey over hundreds of miles before they reached this port were nothing as compared with the trials which awaited them at sea. The monsoon had just burst, it was raining hard, and the sea ran very high from the commencement of the voyage. Early on the morning of the 8th, about 300 miles from Bombay, the wind increased to a strong hurricane, and the vessel became the sport of a fearful storm, which lasted without abatement for twenty-four hours. Huge waves broke over the deck, and washed away everything before them—passengers' luggage, hencoops and sheep pens—and the vessel rolled and pitched fearfully. All the boats on board, seven in number, were carried away, and the dangers and difficulties of the situation were greatly augmented by the howl and clamour raised by the wild and ignorant horde of pilgrims. They were totally unnerved, and stalwart men cried and wept just as much as the women and children. The passengers were all battened down below, where they constantly called upon Allah and his Prophet to save them, making any number of sacrificial offerings of goats to the angry waves. Some of them went to the commander of the vessel, Captain Breeze, and offered him a sum of Rs. 10,000, if he would take them back in safety to Bombay, and when he refused to listen to the proposal, they increased the sum to Rs. 20,000. But they have now, it may be supposed, no reason to regret the refusal of the captain to close with the tempting bargain. The ship, an old P. and O. vessel, bore herself admirably through the storm, and both the officers and lascars behaved splendidly. Mr. Raffin, the chief officer, had a very trying time of it, between managing the the ship and endeavouring to soothe the panic stricken Hadjees. Early on the morning of the 11th, when all on board were fast asleep, a tremendous sea broke over the deck, with a loud crash, as if the vessel had collided against a rock or another ship. It was feared for a moment that the steamer was going down, and the clamour and confusion caused by over a thousand terrified people was simply indescribable. The interior condition of the ship during this time is described as fearful in the extreme, the pilgrims having been too much paralysed with fear to pay any attention even to the most elementary conditions of cleanliness or health, and the medical officer, Dr. Ardeseer B. Masani, had his time fully employed in attending to the sick. From what he told our representative, this gentleman would appear to bear a charmed life. Within the last two years he has been four times out to sea, and has on every occasion met with some thrilling experience. On the first occasion the vessel encountered a cyclone near Aden; next time the vessel was wrecked off the coast of Zanzibar; on the third occasion, a fire ; and lastly, the storm which is the subject of this account. It may be mentioned by the way, that Dr. Masani gave it as his opinion that it is essential to the health of these pilgrims, that in the monsoon months the regulated number of pilgrims fixed by Government to be carried by each steamer should be reduced, so as to leave some little breathing space in case of stress of weather, when the deck, which in other seasons affords accommodation to a large number, is not available to them.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY AND MUNICIPAL SUMMONSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Boevey's remarks about Municipal summonses have been noticed by the native papers, and a word may be said on the other side. It is true that the Procedure Code requires an applicant to apply to a magistrate for a summons, but on the other hand the police may of their own accord bring up offenders in the majority of cases without a summons. Municipal offences are very trivial and mostly consist of disobedience of orders to whitewash, or to clean a drain, or to remove filth, or neglect to pay fees for shops or for scaffolds. The fines levied by magistrates for these offences are paid to the Municipality who, on the other hand, pay for the printing of summonses, fill them in, and serve them upon the proper parties, and in this way the Municipality is able to assist the police office to a great extent. There is no illegality in their doing so, but on the contrary it is a natural and convenient practice. The summons is countersigned by the Municipal Commissioner, and plainly describes the offence, so that the magistrate knows what he is doing when he signs the paper, and his formal examination of the clerk who brings the summons for signature would not give him any further information. All that the clerk could say would be, "I believe the defendant has not cleaned his drain although directed to do so," or to the like effect.

Formalities are good things when they assist justice ; when they do not they should be abandoned. And now that the Municipal Act is under amendment advantage might be taken to prescribe a simple procedure for Municipal summons, so that the straining after formalities may not again recur. The Municipality is a department of Government, and should have the power, much the same as the police, to require persons on their own summons to answer a complaint before a magistrate. It is not necessary that the summons should be signed by the magistrate, for a summons is a mere notice to a person to appear before a certain officer on a certain day to answer a complaint. In the Mofussil the magistrate's native clerks sign the summons, and in Municipal cases in Bombay there is no reason why the Assistant Commissioner should not sign them. In nine cases out of ten the defendants do not take the trouble to appear ; they have nothing to say, and judgment goes by default.

Under the present law the Municipality may distrain for the recovery of property rates without the intervention of a magistrate, but for the recovery of license fees they are obliged to seek the magistrate's assistance. This is an unnecessary distinction. All dues to the Municipality, should be recoverable by the Municipality leaving any person who is dissatisfied to apply to a magistrate to try the justice of the case. There is hardly a case in which the demand is not correct, and it is useless to take up the time of the Police Courts by making them collectors of Municipal arrears.—Yours, &c.,

N. B.

A LARGE number of foreigners owning real estate in the Baltic Provinces have (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) petitioned to become Russian subjects in order not to forfeit their proprietary rights in consequence of the ukase recently promulgated. The number of aliens owning land in these districts is very considerable, and it is expected that the greater proportion will elect to change their nationality rather than forfeit their property.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made and brought under the notice of theQueen as to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for representatives of the Church of Scotland at the Jubilee service in Westminster Abbey, her Majesty has directed a reply to be sent, in which she says that "she most deeply regrets the unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances which defeated the Lord Chamberlain's earnest endeavours to provide due accommodation for the representatives of all classes of the Queen's subjects at Westminster Abbey on the 21st ult., and that he should have unintentionally failed to have made satisfactory arrangements so far as the Church of Scotland was concerned."

THERE has been a rebellious outbreak at Chang-Chau, a place north of Suchau, and not far distant from Shanghai. Bands disguised as Taoist priests paraded the neighbourhood, threatening to seize the towns of Chang-Chau and Kiangyin, the latter being on the Yangtse River. Ninety of the conspirators were summarily executed. Later news reports further risings on the part of the secret societies in the province of Kiangsi. A high military officer and eleven soldiers were implicated and immediately decapitated. The telegraph line has been destroyed for nine miles in the Mungtsze (?) district. An army has been despatched to the line of disturbances.

THE VICTORIA LABORATORY AT KURRACHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 5th instant, the Jubilee Funds Committee unanimously passed a resolution that the balance of the funds, amounting to over Rs. 7,000 exclusive of uncollected subscriptions, should be handed over to the Committee of the Sind Arts College to form the nucleus of a fund to be called the "Victoria Laboratory Fund" for supplying the College with a properly equipped laboratory.

The movement thus initiated by the people of Karachi has begun its career at a moment which several circumstances combine to make peculiarly appropriate. In February last, the Bombay University issued revised regulations for the B. Sc. course, in which the requirements of the University are brought into nearer accord with the present position of modern scientific training, and all candidates who take Physics for a science degree are now called upon to undergo a practical examination, and thus show that their knowledge is real and not a mere compilation of phrases laboriously crammed up from certain text-books,and representing nothing tangible to the possessor. In passing I may perhaps mention that I should like to see the University go a step further and cease to recommend definite science text-books for study, thus leaving the teachers and examiners quite free in their treatment of the subject entrusted to them. My first thought on reading these new regulations was that as far as I know there was no College in the Presidency sufficiently well equipped with laboratory, as distinguished from mere lecture apparatus to teach the experimental sciences in the spirit of and up to the requirements specified. It therefore now rests with the individual Colleges to put forth their most strenous exertions, and by every means in their power to second the efforts of the University in endeavouring to place the scientific training in the Presidency on a sounder footing. That the step taken is a sound one appears to me not to admit of doubt : in the two oldest Universities of England during the last few years the science teaching has undergone a complete change, and it is now universally recognized that to give a training in science worthy of the name of a University education the discourses of the lecture room must be largely supplemented by actual work in the laboratory, where the student is brought face to face with Nature herself and taught and trained to wrest her secrets from her. The same fundamental axiom was much ear

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhalchunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jardine, in continuing his address on the evidence as to Khoja customs called by the defendant, said it was very plainly to the minds of the defendant's ancestors that a son was entitled to share in the ancestral property. In support of this conclusion, the learned counsel mentioned that Hubibhoy, the defendant's father, paid Rs. 1,40,000 to one of his sons, and Rs. 1,05,000 to another son, and obtained very strict releases from them in respect of their claims to the ancestral property. It was inconceivable that Hubibhoy should have been ignorant of the fact, if there was such a recognised Khoja custom that ancestral and self-acquired property should be treated as one and the same thing. The sons of Hubibhoy defied their father with regard to the ancestral property, and in the result he was compelled to pay them both and purchase their claims to the ancestral property. Would any father, who knew that his sons could not compel him to partition the ancestral property, have done what Hubibhoy did in order to get rid of the claims of his sons? The Khojas, like the Hindus, spoke of ancestral and self-acquired property; and the distinction between the two was ever present in their thoughts in their ordinary conversations and in all their relations in life. With regard to the discussions on the Khoja Bill, as to succession and inheritance, Mr. Jardine urged that there was no certain settled custom among the Khojas; and that the Khoja Commission was appointed with a view to ascertain what the custom was. No doubt it was the wish of the leading men of the community that the power of the son to compel his father to partition should be taken away from him; but the wish, it must be admitted, was not in accord with the law. The alleged custom not being proved, the learned counsel submitted that the Hindu law must be applied to the case; and that the plaintiff must succeed in his claim to a partition of the ancestral property. The learned counsel said he would now proceed to call evidence for the plaintiff.

Veerjee Cutehra, the first witness called, said he lived in Jaroo, a village in Kattiawar, and was a merchant in cotton, seeds, &c. Witness was a Khoja, although he dressed like a Hindu, and believed in the "dash-avtar," the ten incarnations of Vishnu. According to the custom of Khojas in Kathiawar, a Khoja son was entitled to compel his father to partition the ancestral property, which no father had a right to will away from his sons, or in other words to give it away to any one except the sons. Witness had not known a single instance in Kathiawar of a father giving away ancestral property to any one except his sons. Witness and his brother had a disagreement with their father, who at first was unwilling to partition the ancestral property, but they compelled him to do so. Releases were executed, and witness and his brother passed writings promising to maintain him. Four houses came to witness and his brother. Partitions among fathers and sons were not uncommon in Kathiawar. Witness never knew an instance in Kathiawar of a son, who had been turned out by his father, not getting a share of the ancestral property.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Starling at great length on particular items in his account books relating to his own, his father's and his brother's business transactions, also as to particular documents executed by them in connection with their properties and possessions, &c. Witness admitted that, since coming to Bombay, he had put up in the plaintiff's bungalow, and that the plaintiff provided him with food. Witness had not been given new clothes by the plaintiff. His railway fare had been paid for him. The "varrus" of witness's village told him to come and give evidence here, saying that the plaintiff would give him something for his trouble. He was bound to accede to the "varrus's" instructions, and therefore came here. He did not care if the plaintiff paid him something or not.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned till this morning.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

A "DRILL" class has been opened in connection with the Bombay Gymnastic Institution under the superintendence of a military officer. The classes will be held three times a week.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE PARSEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THE *Kaisar-i-Hind* congratulates Dr. Tamulji B. Nariman for the successful working of the Parsee lying-in hospital. The place is literally crowded, says the paper, and it is a pity that there is not more accommodation than for twelve beds. Ten patients have successfully passed through the place, ten are there now, and about thirty more names have been registered.

FIVE NEW MILLS IN BOMBAY.

FIVE new spinning and weaving mills are shortly to be started in Bombay. Out of these two will be the private property of Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, the capital for the third is got up by a few cloth merchants, the fourth will be in connection with the Colaba Land Company, and the fifth is promoted by Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mody.—*Rast Goftar.*

CHARITY.

MESSRS. MORTON MAJU AND COMPANY, tea merchants of Bombay, who have secured the contract for the supply of tea to regiments in Bombay, have made arrangements to supply tea free of charge to the Parsee Infirm Asylum, the Persian Parsee Asylum, and the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home—*Id.*

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

IT is hard to see when the Victoria Technical Institute for Bombay, about which there has been so much talk, is going to be a fact in our midst. The Committee of the Ripon Memorial fund seem to be as far as ever from a decision as to whether they should make over the money collected to form a prominent part of the great scheme of technical instruction for the first city in India. And their latest explanation is that they cannot decide without knowing what Lord Ripon's own wishes are in reference to a subject to be associated with his honoured name. There is much in this deferential spirit of patriotism that is to be commended. We think the Committee and their friends will be helped in coming to a timely decision when they are told that the Marquis of Ripon takes a deep interest in technical education, and that his Lordship is at this moment identifying himself with a movement for the promotion of this kind of education in England. Lord Ripon is further convinced that technical education is as much needed in India as in England. So far we may consider the hero of the national demonstrations of 1884 to have been consulted on the point, and we trust that the lakh and a half of rupees (it ought to have been five lakhs at the least) collected by Bombay for a memorial may now be utilized in forwarding a project of national improvement, so dear to his heart and so essential to the prosperity and contentment of the people. No more appropriate memorial could be devised of the reign of our truly popular Viceroy. The instinct of accumulation, if we may call it so, which appears to prompt some of the members of the Committee to keep the money, and it let grow by interest, is utterly opposed to the progressive ideas of the day. The lakh and half might doubtless double itself in a quarter of a century. But it is not every one who could look forward to realizing that glorious uncertainty. And we have also to see what an impetus might be given in the meantime to improvement of our arts and industries, and how many homes might be cheered, by allowing the Ripon Memorial Fund to fructify in life, as it should. The future of technical education throughout the Presidency depends upon the success of this central Institute. This consideration alone ought to make gentlemen on the Committee sink individual differences and come to a settlement favourable to the common interests of the country.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

THE proposal of a Doctor of Calcutta for a Medical Registration Act for the City of Palaces seems to have given courage to some persons here to come forward with a similar proposal for the City of Bombay. The question of the proposed law has well nigh been thrashed out, and we were under the impression that those who wished for a fresh law, would support their advocacy with strong statistical evidence on the subject, but the absence of such evidence, we may unhesitatingly say, has disappointed us in the matter. The mere abuse of *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* will never strengthen their cause, and if they look to it as the principal *forte* of their strength in this connection, we may assure them that they are much mistaken. The *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* are accused of ignorance of medical science, and as a result cases in the their hands are said to end fatally. We protest against these sweeping assertions, though at the same time we freely admit that the native medical science having lost much of its pristine vigour has become stagnant; but this stagnation can in no sense be constructed either into misuse or abuse by its professors. In the absence of such evidence as above described, the proposal for a Medical Registration Act will be looked upon as a product of interested motives. The dailies seem to lend their support to the proposal, but as knowing nothing or next to nothing both about *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*, they could not be expected to do anything better. However, we would request Government not to be carried away by interested representations.—*Native Opinion.*

A SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE AT CALCUTTA.

EARLY on Monday morning information was received at the Colootollah Thannah that an occurrence of a somewhat tragical nature had taken place in the house of Mr. Gould, late Carriage Examiner, Eastern Bengal State Railway, who was lying weltering in blood at No. 27, Giri Baboo's Lane. The police on proceeding to the place found Mr. Gould profusely bleeding from three knife wounds, and removed him to the Medical College, where he is at present, being unable to get up from his bed. From enquiries made Mrs. Gould stated that both she and her husband had retired to bed at about 10 p.m., the night previous, leaving the door of the room opened owing to the oppressiveness of the weather. A light was kept burning in the room, but, on being suddenly awoke at about 2 a.m., she found, the room to be in darkness, and had an indistinct impression of observing the form of a man trying to get into the bed. Rising up she enquired who he was, and received no reply, but felt the hand of a man on her shoulders shoving her down, and at the same time desiring her, in Bangalee, to go to sleep again. On this she called out to her husband, who, on waking up, was informed that a man was in the room, and was asked by his wife to see who he was. Mr Gould's attention was at this time drawn to a man in the room endeavouring to get away. He enquired who he was, but received no reply, and, seeing the man slip out of the room, jumped out of bed, followed after the man, and having secured him, called out for help. The man, finding himself pinioned, drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Gould in his loins, in the hopes of being let go, but the latter notwithstanding clung on to the man, still calling out for help, when he received a second stab on the shoulder blade. This last blow even did not have the desired effect. Mr. Gould still kept his hold on the man, in the hopes that the assistance he was calling for would arrive, when he received a third stab on his arm, and was compelled to let go his hold of the man, who made his escape before the looked-for help came. Both the wife and husband, it is stated, can identify the man if he should be arrested, and assert that he was not a native. From enquiries made of Mr. Gould, he stated that the man whom he had hold of and who wounded him had the upper portion of his body bare, and he had on a warm pair of trousers, and had a coarse head of hair. In the scuffle between Mr. Gould and his assailant, the latter dropped a cap which he had on his head, by which the Police hope to trace the man, who is as yet at large. Superintendents Lamb and Maillard, assisted by Inspectors Arratoon, Davies, and Butterfield, are engaged in investigating into the matter, and have every hopes of arresting the man before long.—*Indian Daily News.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Khiwa, 1,432 tons, left Bombay yesterday, under Captain S. Bacon, for China, laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kohinur, 1,835, tons, Captain J. Bullock, brought to Bombay yesterday morning, a general cargo from Coast and Calcutta (July 2).

THE s. s. Country of York, 1478 tons, Captain R. Wylie, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo from Liverpool (June 15) via Karachi.

THE s. s. Adowa, 1,111 tons, will sail today under Captain W. H. Allen, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah. She is laden and has 500 pilgrims on deck for the above ports.

The Haji Cassim steamer Soomaira, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, sail to day, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, laden with a general cargo and with 1,020 deck pilgrims aboard.

THE s. s. China, 1,320 tons, Captain R. Fletcher, consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. was cleared out last evening, for Dunkirk. She is laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Queen Victoria, 1,506 tons, Captain Thos. A. Cregan, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of railway plant for the G. I. P. Railway Co., from Middlesborough, which port she cleared on the 25th ultimo. Messrs W and A. Graham and Co. are her agents in Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Seawell ..	1432	J. Stanhope	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Asia	2312	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Venetia	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace ..	1565	W. H. Smith ..	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
" L. Elvo	1306	R. R. Lee	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Fernlands ..	1378	J. R. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Airavo	2065	J. R. Gordon ..	K	F. Muir & Co.
" Hensada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
" M. Hall	2741	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Sumatra	1406	Breese	LM	Rajee Cassum.
" Manilla	2082	A. Crucianl	N	F. Bossomi.
" Inchlonga ..	1987	Gallachan	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" China	1320	R. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy ..		Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Bds	K. Nixon & Co.
" Highfield ..	1606	W. Simpson	I..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Cathay (s)	DeHorne	London, June 30.
	Cy. of York (s) ..	Wylie	Liverpool, June 15.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, July 2.
	Victoria (s)	Cregan	Middlesbro', June 19

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Khiwa (s)	Mackay	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Khiwa (s)	Bason	China.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Adowa, Allen, *for* Aden, Hoodeida & Jeddah.
" Memnon, Brown, *for* Aden, Hoodeida & Jeddah.
" China, Fletcher, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Pemba, *for* the Persian Gulf and Karachi.
" Commilla for Karachi.
" Kohinoor, for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Walker, Lieut.-Col., Bl., 8th Bl. I., on leave, from Dhurandar.

Damania, Surgn., Bo. I. M. D., on duty, from Rajkote.

JULY 25.

Pogson, Capt., Bo., E. Y. Regt., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Crawley, Lieut.-Col., Bl., 2nd Liverpool Regt., from leave, from England.

Fane, Col., Bo., Gloster Regt., on half-pay, from Poona.

Shadwell, Lieut., Bl., the 65th York and Lancashire Regt., on probation to Ind. Staff Corps, from England.

Sandgord, Lieut., Y. and L. Regt., on probation, from England.

Brown, Surgn.-Maj., Bo. Med. Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Dann, Lieut., Bo., 2nd W. I. Regt., in probation to I. S. C., from England.

Thomson, Lieut., Bo., 28th B. I., on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Damania, Surgn., Bo., I. M. D., on duty, to Satara.

July 25.

Spilsbury, Capt., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 26th, 1887.

1. Intending Competitors at the next Poona Central Meeting are notified as follows :—

Paper sights and colouring for subscribers and No. IV. matches only. Other matches fore-sights can be blackened.

2. There will be drill at head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 27th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,

(Sd.) RUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD HARTINGTON'S POLITICAL RELATIONS.

A SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE were entertained at dinner on Saturday (July 2) by Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., who also invited the Liberal members of Northumberland and Durham. Mr. Gladstone, in responding to the toast of his health, pointed out the necessity, in politics as in religion of faith and patience. The Irish question, like all great questions, half been marked by vicissitudes. They had had great support of a significant character from the Spalding election; and if it were to be taken as a sign of the growth of opinion in the country, a general election would absolutely revolutionise the position of parties. Every delay in the settlement of the Irish question was a great calamity. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deal at length with Lord Hartington's recent speeches, and remarked that his lordship had said that the evictions in some parts of Ireland were a public scandal, a public disgrace, and a public danger.

Certain rents in Ireland had been declared upon the highest authority to be excessive rents. They are undoubtedly judicial rents, and probably were fair rents when they were fixed, but through an extraordinary revolution in agricultural prices have become unfair rents by change of circumstances since they were fixed. The state of things that presents itself to us, then, is that of the tenant who has an interest in his holding sanctioned and consecrated by the law under the name of tenant-right, and who is threatened with the confiscation of that interest through the rent which has become excessive and a Royal Commission has recommended that under those circumstances the rents should be judicially reconsidered. Does Lord Hartington, who sees the public scandal, disgrace, and the public danger, accede to that recommendation? No. He refuses the recommendation of the Commission appointed by the Tory Government, and consisting of men who were known not to entertain violent prejudices against the landlords. And, as we now understand upon the Bill that is to come on us on Monday next the law is to stand thus. That the Irish tenant who has a legal interest in the property in his holding, and who is in danger of being crushed out of it by the excessive rent, is to be told that he shall have no relief unless he submits to the degrading and demoralising condition of submitting himself to bankruptcy. And that submission to bankruptcy—of all the things that can be conceived the most demoralizing that can be preached by a Legislature to a population—is to be the condition on which alone Lord Hartington will give relief for a state of things which he describes as a condition of public disgrace, public scandal, and public danger."

Mr. Gladstone denied that it was only within last year that Lord Hartington had found himself in disagreement with the Liberal party, and referred to remonstrances he had himself addressed to the noble Marquess so far back as 1883 respecting his determination to refuse to give an extension of Irish liberties until the Irish members had repented of their ways. By giving Ireland local self-Government, Parliament would not lose its supreme authority in the affairs of the empire; and he pointed to the colonies as an example of the retention by the Imperial Parliament still of this right. There was no parallel between the coercive legislation of the present Government and the so-called coercive legislation of the Liberal Government; Liberals had never attempted to set up a coercion that never were crimes before. Secondly, they had never given the Executive power to determine the innocence or guilt of individuals, and thus cancelling the right that essentially attached to a British subject of the judicial hearing of his case. Thirdly, they had never introduced a Coercion Bill with the malign stigma of perpetuity stamped upon it. He agreed with Lord Hartington that the present was not a propitious time for a conference with a view to reunion. Men calling themselves Liberals had been supporting the Government in its worst proceedings; but while the Liberal party was going apart in the House of Commons, he did not believe it was in the country. He ridiculed Lord Hartington's suggestion that the question should be settled by a sort of grand council of experts, and pointed out that before the 6 Reform question was thus settled the principle had been conceded. So he believed after the principle of Home Rule was conceded there would be no difficulty. The present position of Ireland was so strong that no power would break it.

DEPUTATION TO LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington was prescented on Tuesday, July 5, with an address of sympathy and support from two deputations from the resident graduate Liberal Unionists of Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Devonshire House. The noble lord in reply, said he was glad if the Liberal Unionists had been able to show that there was still a remnant of the Liberal party which was not prepared to surrender the right of private judgment, but was prepared to pursue its aims in the old method, and that there was a vigorous and increasing body which was determined not to be misled by the arguments of the Home Rule section of the party. Mr. Gladstone had imputed to him "failures of memory, or rather inaccuracies of statement" regarding the relations between himself and his colleagues on the question of Irish policy. Lord Hartington quoted Mr. Gladstone in which he had expressed regret from his own speech referred to by at being separated from Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues; but he did not then speak of Mr. Gladstone alone, but of men like Lord Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, and those sitting behind them and supporting a Government of which he was a member, and between whom and himself there was not the slightest difference of opinion on the question of Home Rule. Up to the beginning of last year he did not imagine that there was the slightest difference as to the main features of the question of Government of Ireland. He had read with extreme astonishment Mr. Gladstone's statement referring to a speech made by him in September 1885. The noble lord 'said he made the speech in question and received a letter marked "private" from Mr. Gladstone and other correspondence which he regards as private. He was willing to publish it if Mr. Gladstone assented, but denied that it was a letter of the strongest remonstrance. Lord Hartington said he had no reason to believe that the declarations which he made in 1883 filled Mr. Gladstone or any of his colleagues with "horror." He thought that Mr. Gladstone's real policy of separation would now be realized by the country.

FROM MR. GLADSTONE TO LORD HARTINGTON.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to Lord Hartington in reply to this speech. With regard to the letter of September 1885, he says that he willingly agrees to the publication of what Lord Hartington desired should be made known. Mr. Gladstone continues :—

With regard to your declaration in 1883 against any extension of local government in Ireland, I cannot qualify the impression I have used; but I could not return from Cannes, as my power of sleep had broken down and disabled me from duty in England; while I knew perfectly well that you never would attempt to compromise the Government by any personal declaration of your own respecting Ireland; and that your declaration of your personal opinion would only become a difficulty if, and when, the Government might find it their duty to announce an intention of introducing a Bill for Irish local government. But when you proceed to state that I (as well as others) made *every* effort to convince you that there were no differences between us in Irish policy except on matters of more or less unimportant details, I must say that there is nothing in my memory corresponding with this statement, unless it simply means that before the question of purchase in 1884, and certain other questions in 1885, no controverted question of principle respecting Ireland had taken a practical shape, and that, like others, I at all times desired the benefit of your co-operation so long as you could feel yourself justified in giving it. I will spare you the trouble of any detailed reference to Ulster, simply adhering to my statement; and also to your four propositions, as to which I think you must have been misled by some error or compression of report, inasmuch as what I said was that either you meant acceptance for discussion or acceptance wholesale, and that neither was possible.

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

A LETTER from Dhuleep Singh, received in Paris on July 7, says that the Sheikh Djemal Eddin and the Maharajah have met in Moscow. "I am informed," says the *Standard* correspondent, "that it was in fact owing to Dhuleep Singh's urgent appeal that the Afghan chief decided on placing himself, by the intermediary of the Maharajah, in communication with the Slav notabilities. The principal matter discussed was the situation in Central Asia and the means of injuring the British authority in India and Afghanistan. Djemal Eddin reported that the secret conspiracy he inaugurated some time ago against England in Afghanistan and India was assuming large proportions, and that a general conflagration would be sure to ensue in the near future. Dhuleep Singh promised to introduce the Sheik to several leading Russian politicians, and also assured him that the secret support of Russia might be counted on in order to prepare the way for coming events. Djemal Eddin, during his stay in Paris some short time ago, had several interviews with two members of the American Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, who were then on a visit to the French capital. The result of these interviews was, it seems, a promise made by the Fenians that a few hundred Irish-American officers should, whenever the Sheik might require their services, be despatched *via* Russia to the Afghan frontier. I have the above from an Irish source, which has hitherto proved fairly trustworthy.

THE CASE OF MISS CASS.

IN answer to questions by Mr. Atherley-Jones and other members in the House of Commons on July 5, Mr. H. Matthews declined to undertake an inquiry as to the character of Miss Cass, who had been arrested on a charge of misconducting herself in Regent Street and subsequently discharged by the magistrate at Marlborough Street Police-court, or as to that of her employed. There were, he pointed out, legal remedies available against the policeman who made the charge, if it were unfounded, and he promised to give every assistance towards their attainment.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, having obtained leave in the usual manner, moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the subject. He cited evidence which he had obtained showing that Miss Cass was a person of irreproachable character, and that the charge against her was absolutely unfounded; and having severely animadverted upon the conduct of the police magistrate in the case, he blamed the Home Secretary, as the statutory head of the metropolitan police, for not instituting an inquiry with the view of punishing the policeman for having brought, and the magistrate for having connived at, an infamous and unfounded accusation against a respectable and innocent girl.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Dodds, Mr. Matthews pointed out that he had no power to institute any other inquiry than one by the Commissioners of Police, which, being secret and departmental and without the power of examining witnesses on oath, would be a most unsatisfactory form of investigation in a case in which an allegation of perjury was involved. If, however, a *prima facie* case, indicating that a criminal offence had been committed, were laid before the Commissioners of Police they would direct the prosecution of the offender; but it was impossible for the Home Secretary to constitute himself a Court of Appeal from the decisions of magistrates and direct a quasi-judicial inquiry.

Mr. J. Chamberlain accepted the assurance given by the right hon. gentleman as satisfactory so far as the conduct of the police-constable was concerned, but he contended that explanations ought to be required from the police magistrate as to his conduct, which was open to the gravest criticism. If it should turn out, as appeared almost certain, that a grievous wrong had been done to an innocent person, it would be the duty of the House to ask why the Home Secretary did not bring the conduct of the magistrate before the Lord Chancellor.

In the course of subsequent discussion the Attorney-General defended the course taken by the Home Secretary while Mr. H. Fowler urged that the motion should be pressed to a division unless Mr. Matthews definitely promised an inquiry. Mr. W. H. Smith remarked that such a pledge could not be given as no specific allegations had yet been made to the Home Secretary, but he undertook that full justice should be done when all the facts of the case had been laid before the proper authorities. Lord R. Churchill described the attitude of the Home Secretary as pedantic; and eventually the motion for adjournment being pressed to a division, it was carried by 158 to 148—a majority of five against the Government. The announcement was followed by a wild burst of cheering from the Opposition side, and the House broke up amid much excitement.

There was an unusually large attendance of members at the commencement of business, the expectation being general that a Ministerial statement would be made in consequence of the result of the division of the previous night. Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Matthews, and most of the other Ministers were in their places when the Speaker took the chair. There was only one question on the paper, and it happened to be addressed to the Home Secretary, who replied to it in the usual way. As soon as he sat down the First Lord of the Treasury rose and said that the House was under some misapprehension as to the position of the Government. There was no doubt that it was the duty of the Government to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of Miss Cass's case. At this announcement a loud cheer broke from the whole body of Ministerialists present, which were very numerous. It proceeded to assure the House that the inquiry would be full and complete. The Lord Chancellor would call upon the magistrate for an explanation of the proceedings in the case, after which such further steps would be taken as would secure a complete and impartial inquiry. As to the police of the metropolis the Government felt as much any member, the absolute importance of seeing that they were placed in circumstances which would secure the complete rectitude of their proceedings.

Mr. H. H. Fowler to give greater precision to Mr. Smith's statement, said he understood that the Lord Chancellor would deal with the magistrate; but he wanted to know if the Home Secretary, as the head of the Metropolitan Police, would direct an inquiry into the conduct of the policeman.

Mr. Smith replied that when the Lord Chancellor received the explanation of the magistrate, such further steps would be taken as would secure a full and impartial inquiry into the circumstances of the case; but whether it would be an inquiry conducted by the Secretary of State, or take the form of a prosecution, must depend on the Lord Chancellor's report.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and among other votes disposed of the votes for Public Buildings, for Furniture, for Public Buildings the Revenue Department Buildings and County Court Buildings. The total amount voted was 599,315l.

It is understood that the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton will represent the Metropolitan Board of works in the House of Commons, now that Sir. J. M. Garel Hogg has been elevated to the Peerage.

Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Acton and Lord Northington will form the Select Committee on the Manchester Ship canal bill, and will meet to-day (July 8).

A memorial has been signed by upwards of one hundred English, Welsh, and Scotch members of the House of Commons, expressing satisfaction that proposals have been introduced into Congress urging the Government of the United States to take the necessary steps for concluding with the British Government a treaty which shall stipulate that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, shall be referred to arbitration.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AT WINDSOR.

THE Indian *durbar* in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor, on Thursday, says the *World*, was attended with all the pomp and circumstance likely to captivate the Oriental imagination. The Queen, wearing her Indian orders, stood on a piece of cool Indian matting; the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at her side; and the glittering *nussurs*, or presents, were arranged effectively on a table. The processions were marshalled in St. George's Hall. Holkar was gorgeously arrayed in green and gold, with a pink turban; but there was an ominous look in his eye as he knelt to receive his knighthood. The same honour awaited the Rao of Cutch, in a robe of many colours and his matchless emeralds on his turban. The Thakur of Morvi, in white and gold, was particularly pleased with his reception; and so were the Thakur of Gondal (a medical student at Edinburgh) and the Thakur of Limri, who also carried off a K.C.S.I. The Hyderabad Nawabs got nothing (the Nawab Asman Jah looked very well in his black and gold uniform); the Rajah of Kuch Behar (accompanied by his wife) was in gold velvet; and the Gaekwar of Baroda's brother (an Oxford undergraduate) in blue velvet and pearls.

The Bhartpore warriors excited much attention in their characteristic turbans; and when the *salaams*, the hand-kissing, and the *nussurs* were over, her Majesty went down to the Quadrangle to receive from the Thakur of Morvi a splendidly caparisoned Kattywar horse, led by Kattywar syces. Refreshments were served in the Waterloo Gallery, and conscientious scruples were generally dispensed with.

The offerings made to the Queen were in many cases very beautiful. Holkar gave her a necklace of pearls; the Rao of Cutch a silver jug, with cups jewelled with emeralds; the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, a gold and ivory work box, with a brooch formed of a carved ruby, surrounded by pearls; the Thakur of Gondal a silver vase; the Nawab Zaffer Jung unkindly transformed by the relentless dallies into Gaffer Jung a gold cup and stand of Bidree work; the Nawab Asman Jah a gold salver; and the Bhartpore Maharajah an address in the jewelled *Khurita* I described some weeks ago. The Indian visitors (most of whom received medallions of the Queen) returned to London by two special trains.

M. L'HOSTE, the well-known aeronaut, gives an account of a recent balloon ascent from Dunkerque and his rescue by Captain Wilkinson, of the steamer Zaimis. M. L'Hoste left Dunkerque in a balloon, which drifted in the direction of the English coast. When high above the sea, which was clearly visible, the aeronaut opened the safety-valve and found it impossible to close it again. The result was that the balloon swiftly descended and fell into the sea. Happily M. L'Hoste's distress was observed from the Zaimis, and in less than twenty-four hours afterwards M. L'Hoste was landed safely at Havre.

THE Comte de Paris held another reception in Jersey, on Tuesday, July 5. It was largely attended. Visitors went over specially from France in order to be present. It is estimated that at least 800 Orleanists arrived in Jersey for the occasion. Among the distinguished French visitors were Prince Raymond de Broglie, General Le Flo, and General de Charette. There were, moreover, about thirty counts, a couple of deputies, and several Orleanist journalists.

ELECTION OF A PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

THE Bulgarian Sobranje, which was opened at Tirnova, on Monday, July 4, held a secret meeting on the following Wednesday evening to discuss the question of the election of a new Prince; and the next day Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was elected. A Vienna correspondent, who had an interview with Prince Ferdinand reported that the Prince had said that if the Bulgarians offered him the throne he would seriously consider the question once again, and, "if necessary, brave the Powers and accept it." Prince Alexander of Battenberg was again offered the Crown, and it was even suggested to him that he should abstain from coming to Bulgaria until a favourable opportunity offered. He, however, categorically refused to accept re-election.

M. Toutcheff was elected President of the Sobranje, and M. Tsibeff, and M. Stoianoff as Vice-Presidents. These elections were opposed, and a correspondent makes the following observations on the voting :—"The fact that the Opposition has been defeated by a large majority on the vote for the election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, and the enthusiastic way in which the speech of M. Zacharis Stoianoff, the well-known patriot and adherent of Prince Alexander, was received, shows beyond doubt what principles dominate in the Sobranje. An Opposition member, M. Rissoff, was not allowed to finish his speech against the Government, but was peremptorily silenced. The patriotic band, with M. Stoianoff at its head, solemnly demanded that a Prince should be elected who would respect the freedom and independence of Bulgaria."

The following are the telegrams by which his election to the throne of Bulgaria was made known to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. The President of Sobranje telegraphed :—"The members of the Assembly, knowing the qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, and your sympathy for Bulgaria, have, in public sitting, unanimously proclaimed your Royal Highness Prince of Bulgaria. In conveying to you my most humble congratulations, I express at the same time my sincerest hope that the deputies and the nation may see your Royal Highness as soon as possible in Bulgaria.—Tontcheff." The Regents and the Government despatched the following telegram to the Prince :—" The Great Assembly to-day formally elected your Royal Highness as Prince to the vacant throne of Bulgaria. In conveying our congratulations to your Royal Highness we hope that your reign and dynasty will furnish the most brilliant page of our history. May your Royal Highness live long for the honour and independence of our country."

It is stated that the programme adopted by the Sobranje is, if the Powers do not recognise the election of a Prince, to do away with Article 3 of the Treaty of Berlin, proclaim the independence of Bulgaria, and elect a Prince, thus dispensing with the approval of the Powers.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburgh is a young man of a great wealth and considerable personal accomplishments. He has served in the Austrian army, both in the cavalry and in the infantry, having exchanged from one branch of the service into the other for the express purpose of enlarging his military experience. He is a good linguist, speaking German, English, French, Italian, and Hungarian, and has been a great traveller. He now belongs to the Hungarian army and possesses considerable estates in Hungary.

The following is a translation of the French text of Prince Ferdinand's reply to the telegram of the President of the Sobranje, informing him that he had been elected Prince of Bulgaria :—

"I am both proud and grateful on account of the vote of the Great Assembly which has elected me Prince of Bulgaria, and I hope to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the noble Bulgarian nation. I am ready to respond to the call of the Great Assembly, and to come to Bulgaria to devote my life to the happiness and prosperity of the Bulgarian nation so soon as my election shall have been accepted by the Sublime Porte and recognised by the Powers. I beg you to convey my thanks to all the Representatives who elected me with a unanimity which has deeply moved me, and through them to the whole Bulgarian nation."

The Prince's answer has given great satisfaction here.

A NIHILIST DRAMA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* tells the story of the murder in St. Petersburg, on the 28th of December, 1883, of Colonel Soudeikin, Chief of the Russian Secret Police, for which six men and a young girl were recently sentenced to death :—

Soudeikin was found dead and horribly mutilated in a room in the Nevski, which he used as a kind of office for his communications with his spies. By his side lay his valet, M. Sudofski, who was also a member of the secret police. He too was fearfully wounded, but he was not dead; and he was eventually able to give information that put justice on the track of the murderers.

Colonel Soudeikin was always open to an arrangement with repentant or impecunious crimes. He had found a tool, or he thought he had, in one Degaieff, whom he had tracked as a Nihilist but not denounced to the authorities, and to whom he appears to have offered a choice between death and treason to the revolutionary cause. Degaieff sent word of Soudeikin's offer to the revolutionary committee sitting in Paris, and the received their permission to accept it, but of course not to accept it in good faith. In his new capacity Degaieff was greatly useful to both parties, for his denunciation of certain subordinate agents that won him the confidence of Soudeikin may, at the same time, have served to rid the committee of persons suspected of treachery to themselves.

At any rate, Degaieff played his base part basely for he was, in some instances, the instigator of the very crimes he denounced. He advanced in the favour of Soudeikin, but he was not equally fortunate in retaining the confidence of his friends in Paris. They began to suspect him, and they sent out, a kind of commissioner with full power to inquire into his fidelity and deal with the case as he thought fit. This commissioner, one Lopatin, contrived to reach St. Petersburg in safety, and he soon brought matters to an issue by ordering Degaieff to murder his patron Soudeikin in proof of his loyalty to the Paris committee.

Degaieff at once prepared to obey the order. He gave the Chief of Police a rendezvous at the apartment in which they used to meet for business, and he had two assistant murderers hidden in an adjoining room. Soudeikin was accompanied by his nephew Sudofski. As soon as the doomed man had taken his seat, Degaieff engaged his attention by showing him the proof-sheet of a forthcoming number of a revolutionary journal. This sheet contained a blank space which was reserved for the announcement of Soudeikin's murder, and which after wards was actually filled in that way.

Soudeikin had hardly taken the proof in his hand when Degaieff slipped behind him and discharged a revolver at his head. Soudeikin rose, badly wounded as he was, and tried to escape; but at this moment the ambushed murderers rushed into the room. One of them dealt him a heavy blow on the skull with an iron bar, while the other felled Sudofski in the same way. There was no trouble with Sudofski; but the Chief of Police made a most desperate fight for life. He staggered to the door on his way to the ante-room, where his own revolver lay in the pocket of his cloak, but his flight was intercepted, and he received blow after blow until he fell dead. The murderers dispersed in different directions. The Russian Government, however, seems to have followed their movements with sleepless vigilance, arresting them as opportunity served.

IT is announced that the French Government have determined to put off until next year the experimental mobilisation of a *corps d'armée*

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MEDICAL STAFF IN INDIA.

SIR W FORSTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that an executive officer of the Medical Staff in India, who officiated for less than one month, as deputy surgeon-general in the absence of the deputy surgeon-general on sick leave or furlough, received no allowances for the period, although he performed the duties in addition to his other duties; whether in such an instance the "half staff" of the appointment reverted to the State; whether the acting officer would be held pecuniarily liable in the event of loss of stores or other mistakes; whether officers officiating on the military (comba tant) staff in a similar way would draw the "half staff" for broken periods; and why the difference was made in the case of the medical officers.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has not yet obtained the official information from India which is necessary to enable me to reply to this question. It has been asked for.

THE MADRAS GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY.

In reply to Mr. Mallock, Sir J. Gorst said: The orde to close the Madras powder factory was an order o the Government of India. The Secretary of State finding that the military authorities are satisfied with the order, has not thought it necessary to interfere.

ARMY SURGEONS.

Dr. Farquharson asked the Secretary for War whether it was true, as stated in the *British Medical Journal* of June 25, that the commissions of army surgeons were dated after leaving Netley, whereas surgeons in the Indian army and also in the navy had their commissions dated—the Indian surgeons from the day of joining at Netley, and the naval surgeons from the day of joining at Haslar; whether this gave both Indian and naval surgeons an advantage of four months' seniority over the army surgeons who passed the same competitive examination at Burlington House with them; and whether he would undertake to do away with this distinction between the medical officers commissioned for duty in the three public services of the army, navy and India.

Mr. Brodrick: The facts are as stated in the hon. member's question. Whether the army surgeons experience any practical inconvenience from the antedate given to Indian and naval surgeons may be doubted. I quite agree, however, that the difference of treatment in the several services is anomalous, and as I fail to see why probationers under instruction should have the advantages intended for surgeons doing actual duty, I think that the best way to remove the anomaly would be for the Admiralty and the India Office to follow in future appointments the practice of the War Office.

THE NATIVE STATE OF MARWAR.

In reply to Mr. S Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: No report has been received from the Government of India on the alleged malad ministration in the native State of Marwar. The attention of the Government of India will be called to the question of the hon. member; and they will be requested to submit a report for the information of the Secretary of State.'

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAIL CONTRACT.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and the vote for the House of Parliament was agreed to. At eleven o'clock the the House resumed, and took up the adjourned debate on the approval of the India and China malic contract.

Mr. Esslemont supported the amendment moved by Mr. Provand on the last occasion in favour of referring the contract.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, on the other hand, supported the contract, pointing out the impossibility of dividing the India and China portions of the contract, and doubted very much whether it would be wise and feasible to dispense with subsidies. That might be a point worth inquiring into by a committee, but in the meantime the postal service to our Eastern possessions would not wait.

Mr. Sutherland, in justifying the contract, vindicated the reputation of the P. and O. Company, which he asserted had for many years faithfully served the country. He also pointed out that the contract had received the unanimous approval of the press of India, China, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements. It had been accepted by the Government because it was the best and most practicable arrangement that could be made, and not from any favour to the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Jackson assured the House that nothing which might be done in relation to this contract would prejudice the Canadian Pacific Company, and any service by way of Canada would only be supplementary to this. But nobody but Mr. Provand had objected to the adequacy of the contract, and, as to its duration, he showed that by concluding it for ten years the Government had obtained adequate pecuniary compensation. The present contract, he said, had been accepted by one Government and confirmed by another, and, moreover, it had been unanimously approved by India and the colonies interested, and without their consent it would be impossible to rescind it except at the expense of the British taxpayer.

Mr. Childers, in supporting the contract and deprecating its reference to a select committee, discussed the practicability of alternative routes. He maintained that the P. and O. Company provided by far the most efficient service, although personally he would prefer that the duration of the subsidy should be limited to seven years.

Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Schwann advocated an inquiry; but Captain Colomb and Mr. Giles spoke in support of the contract, and the amendment having been negatived without a division, the contract was approved.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG AND PIR PERTAB SING.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the fact that on June 21 his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg was gazetted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and that on the same date Maharajah Dhijay Sir Pertab Sing, Bahadur, was gazetted to the honorary rank of lieutenant-colo- nel in the army, he would state what was the difference between lieutenant-colonel, and honorary lieutenant-colonel, and what was the precise present position of his Royal Highness France Henry of Battenburg in the army.

Mr. E. Stanhope: Prince Henry of Battenberg was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the army. He receives no pay, but is available for employment. The rank conferred on Sir Pertab Sing was purely honorary, and as such does not give the holder any status for military employment.

In answer to Mr. Conybeare, Mr. E. Stanhope said that his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg had not passed any qualifying examination.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether his Royal Highness would receive pay if he were given employment, and whether it was in the power of his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief to give him employment.

Mr. E. Stanhope: As far as I know there is no intention to give his Royal Highness any employment.

THE RUBY MINES.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: The position of Messrs. Streeter in reference to the Burma Ruby Mines is at present one of expectancy. They have offered an annual payment of four lacs of rupees for a licence to work the Ruby mines under certain conditions in a certain defined area. Their offer is now before the Secretary of State in Council. Their first application was received by the Government of India in February 1886. The negotiations were conducted by the Chief Commissioners of Burma. No tenders for working the mines were invited by the local authorities, but the willingness of the Government of India to receive tenders was well known at the time when Messrs. Streeter's first application was received. No person other than a Mr. Ungar applied for permission to visit the Ruby Mines, and was refused by the local authorities. His application to visit the mines was made in December 1886. No engineer and staff in the employment of Messrs. Streeter, together with the machinery for working the mines, has ever been escorted to Mojok. Despatches have recently been received from India on the subject. The Secretary of State has directed these despatches to be laid before Council in the usual way; and the question of the best mode of disposing of the mines will be in due course considered by the Secretary of State in Council. As soon as any final decision has been arrived at, the Secretary of State will be happy to comunicate it to Parliament, and he will willingly present such papers on the subject as can, with advantage to the public service, be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked what means were taken on or before February 1886 to make known that the Government was willing to accept tenders from any person.

Sir J. Gorst could not say. It was, however, known One means was certain, correspondence in the newspapers.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Does the hon. member recollect that last year, in answer to a question, he stated that that correspondence was absolutely incorrect? (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst did not think he had made such a sweeping assertion. If he had, it was a mere figure of rhetoric. (Laughter.)

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

In answer to Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Stanhope said: A declaration is required from candidates for the Army Medical Staff that their parents are of unmixed European blood. The reason is that it is held by the medical authorities that the constitutions of men of mixed British and Indian race would break down under service in northern climates. There is, however, of course, a limit of distance beyond which the infusion of Asiatic blood could not be held to be prejudicial to military efficiency, and I generally think that in the case quoted by my hon. friend any objection would be taken. I believe that the same rule applies in the Naval Medical Service. The gentleman referred to applied for a schedule of qualifications but it does not appear that he ever sent it in filled up

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE Queen laid the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington on Monday, July 4th. The Ceremony was attended by an assemblage of 11,000 people, including the members of the royal family, the Indian Princes, the foreign royal visitors, English Ministers, judges, military and naval representatives, and delegations from the learned societies. The Prince of Wales read to the Queen the following address on the part of the Organizing Committee of the Institute:—

May it please your Majesty:—We, the President of the Imperial Institute, and the Organising Committee appointed to advise upon the form and constitution of that memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, approach your Majesty with the expression of our heart-fell affection and loyalty. It has been our desire, in pursuance of the ideas which gave birth to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, to combine in some harmonious form a broader and more enduring representation of your Majesty's colonies and India, as well as of the United Kingdom: and our confident hope is that this Institute may hereafter not only exhibit the material resources of the empire, but may be an emblem of that imperial unity of purpose and action which we believe has gathered strength and reality with every year of your majesty reign. We would also express our hope that this institution may promote the commercial and industrial prosperity of all paris of your Majesty's dominions and that the scientific and technical education which the requirements of modern industry render necessary may through its means receive fresh development. In praying your Majesty to associate yourself with this work, we trust that we shall not err if we venture to remind your Majesty of yet one more consideration which may enhance your Majesty's personal interest in this undertaking, even if we refer to a never-forgotten sorrow. More than thirty-six years ago, under the counsel and wise guidance of your Majesty's illustrious and lamented consort, my beloved father, the exhibition of 1851 gave a vast impulse to commercial activity and set an example which has been often followed in the countries both of the old and of the new worlds. The creation of an Imperial Institute would seem to be a fitting development and completion of the work thus wisely and usefully initiated. The financial success of the great and bold enterprise has enabled your Majesty's Commissioners to grant this site for the purposes of the Institute, and thus to render the entire fund contributed by your Majesty's subjects directly available for its erection and maintenance. In this tribute of love and loyalty every class and race, every colony and country that owns your Majesty's beneficent sway will take part; and in it they will see a record of those fifty years of public progress; and prosperity which will make your Majesty's reign famous in English history. It is our earnest hope that the building, of which your Majesty to day lays the foundation-stone, will tell to many generations yet to come the story of the long and happy reign of our gracious Sovereign.

To this the Queen, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, read the following reply:—

It is with infinite satisfaction that I receive the address in which you give expression to your loyal attachment to my throne and person, and develop the views that have led to the creation of the Imperial Institute. I concur with you in thinking that the counsels and exertions of my beloved husband initiated a movement which gave increased vigour to commercial activity, and produced marked and lasting improvements industrial efforts. One indirect result of that movement has been to bring more vividly before the minds of men the vast and varied resources of the empire over which Providence has willed that I should reign during fifty prosperous years. I believe and hope that the Imperial Institute will play a useful part in combining those resources for the common advantage of all my subjects, and in conducing towards the welding of the colonies India and the mother country into one harmonious and united community. In laying the foundation-stone of the building devoted to your labours, I heartily wish you God-speed in your undertaking.

There was a hearty burst of cheering when the Queen finished speaking, and the following ode, which had been composed for the occasion by Mr. Lewis Morris and set to music by Sir Artur Sullivan was performed by the choir and orchestra present:—

With soaring voice and solemn music sing
High to Heaven's gate let pealing trumpets ring!
To-day our hands consolidate
The Empire of a thousand years.
Delusive hopes, distracting fears,
Have passed and left her great,
For Britain, Britain, we our jubilant anthems raise,
Uplift your voices all, worthy is she of praise!
Our Britain, lassuing at the call of Fate
From her lone islets in the Northern Sea,
Donned her Imperial robe, assumed her crowned state,
Took the sole sceptre of the Free;
Mid clang of arms her crescent glory rose,
By shattered fleet and flaming town,
Victorious at the last o'er all her foes,
Embattled rolls her splendid story down.
Soldier and seamen side by side
Hor strong sons greatly dared and bravely died.
Close on their steps her dauntless toilers went
O'er unknown sea and pathless continent;
Till when the centuries of strife were done
They left the greatest Realm beneath the sun!
Praise them and her, your grateful voices raise!
Mother of Freedom! Thou art worthy of our praise!
No more we seek our Realm's increase
By War's red rapine, but by white-winged Peace;
To-day we seek to bind in one
Till all our Britains work be done—
Through wider knowledge closer grown
As each fair sister by the rest is known,
And mutual commerce, mighty to efface
The envious bars of Time and Place,
Deep-pulsing from a common heart
And through a common speech expressed—
From North to South, from East to West,
Our great World Empires every part;
A universal Britain strong
To raise up right and beat down Wrong—
Let this thing be! who shall our realm divide?
Ever we stand to gether, Kinsmen, side by side!
To-day we would make free
Our millions of their glorious heritage;
Here, Labour crowds in hopeless misery,
There, is unbounded work and ready wage.
The salt breeze calling stirs our Northern blood,
Lead we the toilers to their certain good,
Guide we their feet to where
Is spread for those who dare
A happier Britain 'neath an ampler air
Uprise, O Palace fair!
With ordered knowledge of each far-off land
For all to understand!
Uprise, O Palace fair! where for the poor shall be
Wise thought and love to guide o'er the dividing sea!
First Lady of our British Race!
'Tis well that with thy peaceful Jubilee
This glorious dream begins to be,
This thy lost Consort would, this would thy son,
Who has seen all thy Empire face to face
And fain would leave it One.
Oh, may the Hand which rules our Fate
Keep this our Britain great!
We cannot tell, we can but pray
Heaven's blessing on our work to-day.
Uprise, O Palace fair! where every eye may see
This proud embodied Unity!
For Britain and our Queen one voice we raise,
Land them, rejoice, peal forth, worthy are they of praise!!

THE TREACHERY AT KHARTOUM.

GREAT indignation is (the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) being expressed at the attempt that is being made to render abortive the court-martial upon Hassan Bey, who is accused of treachery at Khartoum. The prosecutor has only allowed four witnesses to give evidence out of the 180 who are able to throw light upon the treachery of the accused in admitting the Mahdist troops. The evidence of the Secretary of Finance at Khartoum proved that the accused received a weekly allowance of ten dollars from the Mahdi after the fall of Khartoum. The witness also testified to the fact that the 5th Regiment of Egyptians, which was commanded by the accused, abandoned their arms on his order, while the first regiment, which was composed of Soudanese, fought and died to the last man. He further showed that all the officers of the 5th Regiment are among the men who have arrived here and declared that the fortifications of Khartoum were tampered with previous to the fall of the citadel. General Gordon detested and mistrusted the Egyptian troops on account of their previous conduct, and particularly that of the 5th Regiment, stating that all the Egyptians were worthless, but he admired the black troops.

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THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

THE BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania was continued before Mr. H. C. Rothsay, wreck commissioner, with Captain Reasley, Captain Harland, and Admiral Moseby as assessors,

Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the Solicitor to the Board of Trade (Mr. W. Murton(Mr. Charles Hall, Q. C., and Mr. Mansel Jones for the owners of the Tasmania,; Mr. Myburgh, Q. C., and and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers; and Mr. Kennedy, Q. C., and Mr. Edward Scoales for Sir Edward Bradford and 39 other passengers.

Mr. George William Bird, third officer, in reply to Mr. Baden-Powell, said, that after the disaster he was engaged by the orders of the captain for three-quarters of an hour in firing the distress signals. The rockets went off all right, but some of the bombs misfired they fired no flares. The ship carried two guns, but they were not used. After the cutter and the mail boat had gone away, the captain called witness to his cabin and said that the second officer was going away in charge of the lifeboat, and when they had reached the shore, that officer was to go for assistance. The captain added that witness was to get into the boat and bring her back to the ship. Witness went to the life-boat, assisted to swing her, and got her into the boat and helped to bring her round to the gangway. The chief officer sang out "Some of you must come out of the boat; there are too many in her." Two engineers got out of the boat in consequence. The chief officer also called witness out by name, but the captain said, "Remain where you are, Bird." He did not hear either Mr. Andrews or the fourth officer called out by name. It was decidely wrong to say that Mr. Andrews came into the boat down the gangway; he was in the boat when she was lowered. They had about 72 on board when the captain gave orders to shove off. They found it impossible to get enough volunteers to take the boat again. Witness asked Mr. Andrews to come into the boat. He did not come; he gave no reason, but he was limping and appeared to be hurt.

The Wreck Commissioner said the Court would like to see Mr. Andrews as some very serious charges had been made against him.

Dr. Raikes said the Board of Trade had intended to call him, but they had received a medical certificate stating that Mr. Andrews was too ill to attend.

Mr. Hall said the company had intended to call Mr. Andrews, but since the certificate sent to the Board of Trade another doctor had seen him and had certified that he was in bed with a very bad congestion of the liver and it would be dangerous to bring him to the court. If it was at all possible to bring Mr. Andrews, he (the learned counsel) undertook that he should be brought.

Witness, continuing, said that attempts were made to reach the ship, but they failed. The men who manned the boat were thoroughly exhausted and most of them had to be assisted out of the boat. They had great difficulty in getting volunteers. The second-class passengers would not help to man the boat.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that in getting the lifeboat away from the ship neither he nor Mr. Andrews did anything different from what an able-bodied seaman might do. Had the lifeboat been properly manned when they put off to reach the ship the attempt might have been successful. At Sardinia some of the second-class passengers got drinking and were noisy, and at his suggestion the Mayor put them under arrest. They had been employed by the Government in connexion with the Nile boats, he believed; and they threatened to report their arrest to Lord Salisbury. (Laughter.) The fourth officer was very much exhausted when the lifeboat reached the shore, but he was very active in assisting the ladies.

The Wreck Commissioner.—Do you think it was a proper thing for three officers and Mr Andrews to leave in that boat, and to leave only the chief officer and the Captain in charge?—I do not know; I was only obeying orders.

Was it a right thing for all those officers to leave in that boat?—Under the circumstances I think so there being so many ladies and children to look after. It might have been better if one or two of us had been left behind.

In reply to further questions, witness said that the second-class passengers were ordered out of the boat by the captain. He handled one out, and told two clergymen to go out, but they did not go. Some of the crew as well as the second-class passengers refused to return in the boat to the ship.

Walter Berry, the gunner, said that when the vessel struck he had turned in. He got out at once, went into the forecastle to turn the hands out, and then went up to the hurricane deck. A general order was given to clear away the boats, and he heard the pipe go "All hands to stations." He assisted in getting the first cutter clear and was lowered in her. They had over 30 in the boat, crew and passengers, and rowed six oars at first, but she was so heavily loaded that he had to take two off the rowing to assist in baling the water out. After landing the doctor and he called the man together and tried to get the mail boat off, so as to return to the ship. They got about ten hands altogether. One of the second-class passengers refused to go in the boat; he said he had saved himself by the skin of his teeth, and he would have nothing more to do with it. They could not move the boat, she was so embedded in the sand, although they tried to do so for about an hour. Lots of wreckage from the ship, such as bales of cotton, spars, and things of that kind were washed on shore.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The inquiry was continued on Thursday, July 5, when Mr. John Edward Manby, the fourth officer, was examined by Mr. Baden-Powell as to the events that occurred from the moment the vessel struck until he took his place in the boat. The captain and the chief officer called out to the third officer and witness by name to leave the boat. He himself did not answer the call. He could not leave the boat because it was so crowded.

In cross-examination, witness said that if he could have got to the gangway when ordered to leave the boat, the moment he had let go the line, the boat would have drifted away. The captain was calm and collected, and did his work nobly. He had never served under an abler captain.

Henry Baigent, chief steward, who remained on board the ship and stayed on deck all night, admitted that one of the stewards was in drink but the man was not drunk. He did not think before the men were searched at Ajaccio that they had had any opportunity of disposing of the alleged stolen property.

Colonel Hozier, of Lloyd's, said that the Cape Fenc light was not considered to be a satisfactory light.

Sir Edward Bradford, Political Secretary at the India Office, stated that he was a passenger on board the Tasmania and remained on board after the boats went off. He did not think the discipline was very good. One of the stewards was the worse for liquor, and he heard the captain tell the man repeatedly to get out of the boat. Witness spoke to the captain and he was then cool. There was no rush to the boats, but he could say that the native sailors behaved very well. He lost a watch and a pencil case off a table in his cabin, and Lady Bradford lost some rings which were in a drawer. At Ajaccio he thanked Mr. Manby for that officer's kindness to Lady Bradford on shore—in fact, they were all extremely kind.

Mr. John H. Dudley Ryder said that he was one of the passengers. One of the quartermasters was drunk, and also he believed one of the stewards. The quartermaster got better, however, and then worked like a man. He helped to get the lifeboat off. For a considerable time, perhaps an hour until the lifeboat went off, the third mate and himself were standing at the stern, expecting the ship to go down and waiting to jump overboard to a small raft.

Witness was cross-examined with the object of showing that the third mate was engaged in firing rockets and bombs, that the little raft had been made by the third mate for witness personally, that witness was frightened, and that the third mate while performing his duties took occasional opportunities to cheer the witness up.

This concluded the case for the Board of Trade.

On the resumption of the inquiry on July 9th counsel for the Board of Trade submitted the following questions which they desired the opinion of the Court upon:—

1. What number of compasses had the Tasmania on board, where were they placed, and when and by whom were they last adjusted? Was the deviation ascertained from time to time, were the errors correctly ascertained, and the proper correction to the course applied?

2. Whether the owners took proper and sufficient care in the selection of the master and officers of this vessel; and whether, on leaving Bombay, or at any time thereafter, the master's health was such as to interfere with his duties or to render him unfit to command his ship.

3. Whether when the Tasmania left Bombay she was properly and efficiently manned for the voyage, and whether the persons composing her crew were sufficient not only for the navigation of the vessel, but also for the proper manning of the boats in case of necessity.

4. Whether the regulations of the company were proper and sufficient, and were duly complied with, especially as to boat and fire drill and navigation?

5. Whether the chief officer was justified in ordering the four foremost boats to be swung in-board on the morning of April 16.

6. Whether proper measures were taken, and by whom, to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel off Fortunato Light, at or about 2-53 a.m. on April 17, and whether a safe and proper course was then set and thereafter steered, and due allowance made for currents and beam wind and sea.

7. Whether alterations were subsequently made in the course, and by whom, and at what time, and, if so, whether such alterations were safe and proper alterations?

8. Whether, having regard to the position of the vessel and the regulations of the company, it was justifiable to leave the deck in charge of the second officer alone with only a general chart of the Mediterranean and a special chart of Bonifacio Straits not taking in the Monachi rocks in the other chart room; and without special instructions in the night order-book?

9 Were proper steps taken by the second officer, after the master went below, to verify the position of the vessel and ascertain that she was making her course?

10. How long before the vessel struck was she within range of Cape Feno Light? Was the light sighted by any person on board before the vessel struck; was a careful and sufficient look-out kept by the second officer for the light, and was there anything in the state of the weather to prevent him seeing the said light or the beacon on the Monachi Rocks?

11. Whether the vessel was navigated with proper and seamanlike care?

12. What was the cause of the stranding of the vessel?

13. Whether, when the vessel stranded, the master came on deck immediately, and whether he gave proper orders?

14. Whether proper discipline was preserved and proper measures taken to lower the boats in an orderly and seamanlike manner?

15. What was the cause of two of the boats going adrift after being lowered, and of the mail boats and cutter leaving the vessel without an officer in charge?

16. What were the circumstances in which the second, third and fourth officers and Mr. Andrews left the ship in the starboard lifeboat, and were they respectively justified in so doing?

17. Whether the three boats left the ship properly and sufficiently manned, especially having regard to their return to the vessel?

18. Whether every possible effort was made by those in charge of the cutter and the mail boat to the vessel?

19. Whether having regards to the orders given to the officers in charge of the lifeboat, proper measures were taken on landing to keep her in position for returning to the ship?

20. Whether the third officer was justified in leaving the boat and in allowing the crew to disperse?

21 Whether every possible effort was made by the third and fourth officers to man the boat for the purpose of returning to the ship and whether in the circumstances the third officer was justified in putting off with the crew he had, and in giving up they attempts to reach the ship when he did?

22. Whether every possible effort was made by the crew and by the passengers on shore to render assistance to those on the wreck?

23. What was the cause of the loss of life, whether every possible effort was made by the chief officer to avoid it, and whether proper discipline was preserved on board after the departure of the boats?

24. Whether blame attached to the chief, third and fourth officers, ll or either of them, and whether the second officer was in fault?

Mr Howard Smith suggested that, in view of the number and importance of the questions they might adjourn the inquiry until the following Monday in order to allow his learned friends and himself sufficient time to give full consideration to all the points; and, after some discussion having regard to the desirability of causing as little delay as possible, the roposed adjournment was agreed upon.

FRENCH SPIES IN GERMANY.

THE trial of Klein and his accomplices began on Monday morning, July 4, before the Supreme Court at Leipzig. The prisoners are Tobias Klein, of Strasburg, commercial agent; Martin Grebert, of Schiltigheim, manufacturer; and Johann Friedrich Erhart, of Strasburg, publican. The two first are accused of having during the last eight years communicated to the French Government plans of fortresses "which the welfare of the empire demanded should be concealed from the said Government," and Erhart of aiding and abetting. Klein admits that as bricklayers' overseer he worked on the Strasburg fortifications after the Franco-German war, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of them. In 1881 M. Fleuriel, French Frontier Commissary, proposed to him that he should procure spies for the French Government, especially as regards the plans of the fortifications of Strasburg and Metz, and in general should report military news. Klein was referred to Hirschauer, in Paris, and engaged by him for 200 marks a month. He then went to Metz, where he took lodgings and made detailed plans and drawings, which he sent, some to Fleuriel, some to Hirschauer. In 1885 he was invited by M. Schnabele to Point-a-Mousson and was instructed by him to concentrate his attention on Strasburg. His connection with Schnabele lasted until his arrest. He says that he furnished more information about Metz than about Strasburg. Grebert knew that he was a French spy, and helped him in his drawings. Grebert, however, denies all this, and maintains that Klein's evidence against him is due to revenge, they having quarrelled. Erhart received letters with money from Schnabele for Klein; but Klein does not believe that Erhart knew how matters stood.

At the close of the sitting of the High Court at Leipzig, the opinion of the Prussian Ministry of War was read, to the effect that Klein on July 5 had communicated most important plans and sketches, which gave the enemy an exact picture of the difficulties to be overcome in case of war, and that the information could not have been obtained otherwise than by a violation of official secrecy. The military experts concurred in this opinion, adding that, from Schnabele's letters, it was clear that Klein had given him, in answer to his questions, much more definite replies than he is willing to confess. The violation of official secrecy must have been of the gravest character, as certain points had been disclosed which were known only to a few of the officers.

In his speech on the following Wednesday Herr Treeslin, one of the imperial prosecutors, said that the present trial threw a clear light on the French system and its organization in Alsace-Lorraine. French officials had taken the place of private agents, and had found a fit tool in Klein. He called for a sentence of nine years penal servitude and loss of civil rights for ten years in the case of Klein, five years penal servitude and loss of civil rights for the same period in the case of Grebert; Erhardt being acquitted.

Herr Tessendorff, Procurator-in-Chief, also strongly denounced the conduct of the French Government declaring that the trial had shown that the French frontier police instead of attending to their proper business were incessantly endeavouring not merely to abet treason but to incite to it acting as intermideries and paying the fees. The French press, which in speaking of this case had excelled itself in lying, would, no doubt have so lied that the secret as it would then have had a pretext for declaring that the case had been trumped up but the court had not shunned publicity. The court then adjourned until noon on Friday, July 8.

The circumstances of this trial the *Standard*'s correspondent says, have undoubtedly had a strong effect on public opinion and the general feeling seems to be that all attempts at a reconciliation with France are worse than useless, and that further steps in that direction are unadvisable.

TERRIBLE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN HUNGARY.

A TERRIBLE dynamite explosion occurred on Tuesday July, 5 at Jaad, Borcsy, Hungary. Fifty-two soldiers were receiving instruction in the employment of explosives; Lieutenant Szabacs and several other officers acting as instructors. Lieutenant Szabacs, who was standing on a table, was explaining to the men how to explode a dynamite cartridge by the aid of the Pique fort cord, one of which he had lighted by way of illustrating his explanation, when the cord burned his fingers and caused him to let it fall immediately upon the cartridge containg a pound of dynamite. An explosion instantly followed, by which nearly all those who were standing round the table were either killed outright or sustained serious injuries; Lieutenant Szabacs being blown to atoms. Nearly all the remaining officers were also killed, their bodies being terribly disfigured. Of the men seven were killed on the spot and ten died in the course of the afternoon, while forty others were seriously injured, many beyond all hope of recovery. Among the killed also is a military surgeon who happened to be on the spot.

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From Rs. 45 to Rs. 50.
Sets of six, with Sugar Tongs, complete in cases.
From Rs. 54 to Rs. 65.

SUGAR BASINS AND SIFTERS—
Elegantly chased and engraved, gilt inside, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
"Queen Anne" style.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 90.

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Elegantly chased and engraved, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Pair of Spoons, handsomely chased and engraved, with gilt Bowls, complete in case.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

SALT CELLARS—
Sets of four and six, complete with Spoons, in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 120.
Sets of two, "Glass Cameo," Salt Cellars, Silve Gilt Mounts, with Spoons, complete in case.
Rs. 35 per set.

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In the latest designs, pairs in cases.
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CIGAR CASES—
Plain, for engraving Monogram, &c., complete in cases.
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Plain, with Match Box to match, complete in cases.
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 135.
Plain, elaborately engraved.
From Rs. 130 to Rs. 150.

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The latest Novelties, Plain, Fluted, and Richly Engraved, a great Variety.
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Richly engraved and chased, gilt inside, complete in case.
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Plain, Engraved, Fluted, and Enamelled, a Choice Assortment.
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GENT'S CARD CASES—
In Plain Silver, for engraving Crests, Monogram, &c., complete in case.
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CHRISTENING SETS—
Spoons and Forks, richly engraved and chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, artistic Patterns, complete in cases.
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Spoons, Forks and Napkin Rings, complete in cases.
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Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, complete in case.
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Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug, richly engraved and chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 130.
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Child's Corals and Bells, richly chased and engraved.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 each.

FRUIT KNIVES—
Folding Knives and Pearl Handles.
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From Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. AND POONA OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

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FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses, Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
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Finest English Perfumery.

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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BEST ENGLISH TRANSPARENT AND FINE TOILET SOAPS.

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THE CROWN TOILET SOAPS—Finest quality, richly scented.
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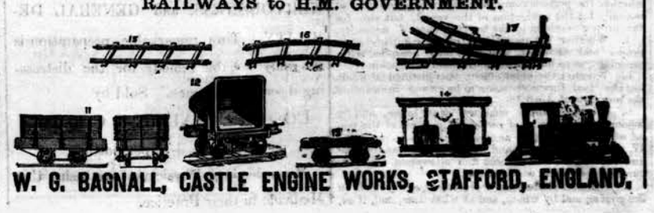

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

		per 100	Rs.				per 100	Rs.
1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs. 5	0	7. Imperial	per 100	Rs. 2	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	„	„ 4	0	8. Alpha	„	„ 2	0
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„	„ 4	0	9. Prince of Wales	„	„ 3	0
4.	Pinos (Lady)	„	„ 3	0	10. Prince Boris	„	„ 1	8
5.	Bosphorus	„	„ 3	8	11. Victoria	„	„ 1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„	„ 3	0	12. Sultan	„	„ 1	4

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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finesality.)

		per box of		Rs.			per box of	100	Rs.	
Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Re del Mondo	„	50	„	11	0	El Callope	„	50	„	9	0
Joss Vargas	„	50	„	10	0	La Selika	„	50	„	9	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50	„	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„		„	1	8
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25	„	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„	1	8
Semiramis	„	100	„	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„	100	„	1	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocoanada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1	8
Medium	„	„	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„	„	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 „	23/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

SOLE MAKER:

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Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER Dad never failed when used according to printed directions accompanying each bottle, and I feel safe now in saying it is the most incomparable remedy in the world.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Quinsy, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Sides, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER Cures Fever and Ague, Biliousness, and all Malarious Fevers. It is the GREAT Remedy for Fever, Ague, Dumb Chills, etc.

PAIN KILLER Liniment Made. It is the best liniment ever used for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Backache, and all Pains and Aches in the human body. It penetrates instantly to the seat of pain, affording immediate relief. Every one suffering with pain should have a bottle of PAIN KILLER at once. No family can afford to be without this Invaluable remedy in the house, as prices before it will be found cheaper than any other liniment sold in Indian bills.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ■◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no Substitution.

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